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Tower Views

by Clearway

No Peace in Selfishness

Hindenburg Fire Traced

Court Contest Not Personal

¶ **American Pacifism Selfish?** That's what W. S. Culbertson, former Ambassador to Chile and a professor at Georgetown University, charges. Speaking before the Institute of World Affairs at the University of Maine, he declares that America seems "unwilling to do anything for anybody's peace except its own." Living in a world organized for war, he charges that America shuns responsibility, adopts a negative peace movement, a keep-out-of-war-at-any-cost sentiment, which grows from the vain conceit that America can isolate itself from a warlike world. And he intimates that America's reputation as a peaceful people is due to geographical rather than ethical advancement.

¶ **Undoubtedly,** selfish peace is an extravagantly bought condition, paid for by a nation's lowered morale. But wars of resentment, retaliation, aggression, commercial jealousies likewise represent heights of human stupidity. The balance between these two extremes can only be found in a nation's spiritual poise. Right desires bring right adjustments.

¶ **Hindenburg Investigation.** A static spark of electricity, igniting a mixture of air and escaping hydrogen gas, is blamed for the sudden fire which consumed Germany's great airship as it was landing at its American airport at Lakehurst. Thus the United States Department of Commerce, which has been conducting an investigation to fix the cause of the May 6 disaster, writes the conclusion to a saga of the skies. The committee discards sabotage as a possible reason for the explosion and German representatives declare that they will be satisfied with whatever findings the committee reaches. However, Berlin reports that its investigation of the Hindenburg's last flight will continue for some time longer.

¶ **Whatever** the contributing cause may have been, it is generally conceded that the use of highly combustible hydrogen was the actual reason for the disaster. Therefore, it remains problematical whether the United States will permit Germany to re-enter the field of lighter-than-air transportation. At present its monopolistic price for non-inflammable helium seems to preclude its economic use in German airships even should Congress decide to make America's supply of this safe lifting medium available. In the light of the friendly nature of German-American air transportation, however, there is reason to believe that an agreeable arrangement may be reached.

¶ **Court Scheme Educational.** As the smoke from the five-months battle over court reorganization drifts away, it becomes apparent that Mr. Roosevelt's unhappy experiment toward evading constitutional procedure has met its Waterloo. To a great many people the passing of Senator Robinson marked a casualty almost directly attributable to the court fight. It might be well if Americans recalled this when tempted to transfer their support or disfavor of controversial governmental proposals to persons rather than to issues.

¶ **Hate—either defensive or aggressive**—is a dreadful thing; it inevitably wounds the hater, while frequenlty harming the unprotected innocent. It has no healing tendency. It defeats the very purpose which it hopes to uphold. Therefore, one of the lessons from the Supreme Court contest should caution Americans to continue their alert defense against democracy-theatening proposals, but to aim their defense at the proposal rather than at the proposer. Impersonalizing the issue, it is possible to handle it. Personalizing it, it gets out of hand.

¶ **Dr. Lyman Bryson,** professor of Education at Teacher's College, Columbia University, finds a silver lining to the court contest. While it has achieved a split in the Democratic Party which may never be repaired, estranged many close friends and may generally be considered the gravest mistake in Mr. Roosevelt's career, nevertheless, Dr. Bryson conceives that, educationally, the contest was a triumph for the President. Never before have the people come to know so much about their government. There is cause for gratitude for this fact and gratitude increaseth vision.

¶ **Indeed,** as brain-trusters retire to the background of New Deal planning and old line Democrats gain the ascendancy in Congress, the need for awareness on the part of citizens of the meaning of governmental processes is fully as imperative. If America is to have any New Deal, that new deal should be based upon a known principle—a principle which was characterized by Abraham Lincoln as government of, by, and for the people. America's recent education has revealed the danger of losing the first two prepositions, and submitting to a government merely "for" the people. Its recent education should be sufficient to stimulate alertness in demanding that government "of" and "by" be not surrendered.

Way in Business Is Shown Women

Advised to Compete With Men in Own Field and to Control Capital

New Hope Is Seen

By Marjorie Shuler
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 22—Man-made standards govern the business woman and if she behaves as if she were poorly endowed with brains it is only because she believes that she will be liked better for it, Miss Felice E. Darkow of Philadelphia, special counsel for the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission, told the National Federation of Business and Professional Women here today in one of a series of conferences on current vocational problems.

The prim, precise pioneers looked modestly at the floor and concealed their personalities to fit the standards of conduct required by men, Miss Darkow stated, and modern business women "treat the men who are their fellow employees with a light touch of flirtatiousness, with flattery and jokes and a display of vanity cases and chatter about clothes, all coupled with a willingness to step aside and to lend help when asked, not merely to create good will, but to give the impression that here is a pleasant lightweight, nice to have around but no sort of competition in a business sense."

Being Your Age

When a man has mastered a business, if he has connections or capital, Miss Darkow added, he is taken into the firm, but a woman is assumed to have no useful business connections and no capital, and therefore the ultimate aim for her is a responsible but thoroughly subordinate position.

Continuing her comparisons, Miss Darkow declared that, when a man has held the same position for 10 years, the firm begins to think he is no good, and women, to avoid this danger, have tried to stop the clock and remain young, thereby themselves helping to create the impression that young women are more desirable as office workers. Similarly, if a woman grows older without marrying, "she is considered a failure in one line and this makes her second-rate goods in the business world."

Miss Darkow expressed the opinion that the standard of financial honesty among working women is high, but that in business honesty they make a small contribution because few are in a position to act for themselves and not many are in a position, even if they do understand what is going on, to dare to criticize or protest.

"If the stranglehold of man's standard is ever to be broken," declared Miss Darkow, "it will be done by successful competition by women who own and run their own businesses. But no woman will be secure in the running of any large enterprise until women consciously enter into control of some part of the financial world."

This she predicted will not happen in the present generation since this is a period of low ebb for the woman in business, but if the present retreat is made fighting, coupled with education of the non-working woman in co-operation, and backed by a marshaling of forces to control capital which controls business, "then the next movement of women into the business world may be permanent and successful with women taking their part in setting the standards under which they work."

Plea for High Standards

Agreeing that the situation today is one of strife and transition, Miss Ruth C. Tejan of the Dayton Power & Light Company, urged business women to develop a broad and tolerant understanding in order to keep ethical and progessional standards at a high level.

Miss Tejan reported comments by civic leaders who think that better education and learning how to avoid a narrow, self-centered and personal attitude toward work will raise standards. Many of the replies put truth on the increase. They disagreed as to whether the woman over 30 can expect to change her job. Several expressed the opinion that the training of the older woman is valuable and that youth is too much engrossed in having a good time to count much in the business and professional world.

One woman answered Miss Tejan to the effect that it is not impossible to place the woman over 30 in social work, "but it is more difficult, and if women were in charge of hiring, the age factor, or being a blond, would be less important."

Mrs. J. B. Spilman of Raleigh, member of the North Carolina Unemployment Compensation Commission, declared that after interviewing

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N. Y. Women to Have School for Jurors

By the Associated Press

New York, July 22

Under a new law women will serve on New York juries for the first time beginning this fall. The preview of what it will be like comes from Mrs. Christine Kefauver of the legal staff of the department of health, who will direct a special course of study to prepare New York women for jury duty.

Classes will open Monday under auspices of the Women's National Democratic Club. Fundamentals of law will be taught, along with the court routine.

Future Economic Relation of Men and Women Is Expected to Be Closer

Must Carve Place

London Forced To Delay Vote On Palestine

Opposition in Commons to Partition Plan Compels Government Shift

Goes to League

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 22—Remarkable developments concerning Palestine occurred today in the House of Commons, where, after eight hours of continuous debating, the Government agreed to modify the proposals it first put forward.

This enables the whole question to be discussed with the League of Nations Mandate Commission at Geneva without committing Britain in advance to acceptance of what has proved the highly controversial partition scheme put forward by the Royal Commission under Earl Peel.

The criticsm poured upon the partition scheme by supporters of Jews and Arabs alike, considerable as it has been, might not in itself have resulted in any change in the Government position.

Indeed when Mr. William Ormsby-Gore, Colonial Secretary, opened the debate yesterday afternoon he asked Parliament definitely to approve the policy laid down in the recent "Command Paper" which supports "solution of the Palestine problem by means of partition."

Noncommittal Resolution

In course of the debate, however, it became so apparent that the Government's own supporters were not by any means unanimously in favor of such committal that it was eventually decided, after much coming and going among the parties, to adopt instead a noncommittal resolution to which Labor and Liberal oppositions also agreed.

The outcome is that although the Cabinet still continues to favor the partition scheme, nevertheless it remains free to consider alternative proposals of any kind. The Government thus has now been authorized to go to the League only taking "into full account all the recommendations of the Command Paper."

In accepting this for the Cabinet, Earl Winterton, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, said that whatever happened at Geneva, there would be the fullest opportunity for Parliament to consider the scheme in its details.

In the negotiations which brought about this compromise Mr. Clement R. Attlee, Opposition leader, was cheered from government benches when he said that his group had "no party purpose."

Is There a Better Plan?

There is much difference of opinion here as to whether any better plan than partition can be found for dealing with what under the existing mandate system all parties here are agreed has become an intolerable situation in Palestine.

Nevertheless, there appears to be some hope that the very threat of partition—a solution which even its promoters look upon without enthusiasm—may result in breaking the present deadlock.

Meanwhile notice was given today by Mr. Geoffrey Mander, Liberal Party member of Parliament, of a question to Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain asking whether "in view of the British Government's unwillingness to continue to administer its Palestine mandate he will consider the advisability of proposing to the League of Nations that it should be offered to the Government of the United States."

Ruler of 8,000,000 Gypsies

P. A. T.

James Kwiek Elected by 18 Senators

Above—Inducted Into Office in Ceremony by Metropolitan Bishop Jeodorowicz of Greek Orthodox Church. Below—The New King With His Scepter, Flanked by Two Senators in Formal Garb

Court Bill Is Shelved; New One Is To Follow

Garner and Barkley Agree to Recommittal in Senate

Substitute Plan Due in 10 Days

New Plan Will Omit Any Reference to Supreme Court—Ends Fight

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 22—The Supreme Court issue came to an official end in the United States Senate today.

After an extraordinary session of the Judiciary Committee participated in by Vice-President Garner, Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, majority leader, and Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, field marshal of the court bill opposition, it was decided to recommit the measure which has dominated all other matters in the capital for more than five months.

In its place, the committee is ordered to report back a "procedural" reorganization bill within 10 days. The latter bill will have no mention of the Supreme Court at all.

Thus there has come to a close an episode which has stirred the United States to its foundations and threatened to split the dominant Democratic Party right down the middle.

The new procedural bill will be offered to the Senate as an amendment to the Sumners bill which has already passed the House. This removes the possibility that the House will put back any matter affecting the Supreme Court if it so desired. When a measure goes to conference nothing can be inserted which is not contained in either the original House or Senate proposals.

Only Two Votes for Old Bill

The court bill opponents were in complete control of the situtions and wrote their own ticket. Only two votes were cast in committee against the new proposal when it was put.

The new bill will provide:

1. Direct appeal to the Supreme Court from the inferior courts in cases involving constitutional matters.
2. Intervention of the Attorney General in any private case involving the constitutionality of a law.
3. Re-assignment of judges by the senior court judge of each circuit; the re-assignments to be limited to shifts within that circuit.
4. Appointment of new lower court judges on the basis of need rather than age.

Thus, the new program definitely scraps the proposed creation of a $10,000-a-year proctor to handle the managerial side of federal court matters; and the proposed authority to the Chief Justice to assign lower court judges to congested areas.

Of all the original proposals first made by President Roosevelt on that distant Friday, Feb. 5, only the minor matters of direct appeal, and intervention of the attorney general, now remain.

The two die-hards voting against the new substitute were Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) of Arizona and Senator James H. Hughes (D) of Delaware. Chairman Ashurst was also believed to have opposed it.

Roll Call in Order

No roll call was taken in committee, but one will be demanded on the motion to recommit when made by Senator M. M. Logan (D) of Kentucky on the floor.

Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, a court bill opponent, expressed hope that his proposal requiring that three judges sit together in lower courts when deciding a constitutional issue, will be inserted in the procedural bill.

There was no discussion of a constitutional amendment by the Judiciary Committee. At a press conference Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, expressed hope that an amendment would be offered to accomplish the President's objectives by this means.

It is understood that Administration leaders have pledged themselves against reprisals in their rout over the court bill. Both Mr. Garnr and Senator Barkley were representetd as having told the committee that they recognized the Supreme Court sections of the bill were lost and as urging co-operation to restore party harmony as far as possible.

With the smoke clearing from the five months' battlefield it was certain that the great drive for changes in the membership of the Supreme Court had met its Gettysburg, and now with the quick transition of which politics is capable, all sides seemed intent on healing the breach, repairing the party rift and extending first aid to those whose faces needed saving.

The belief spread that a prompt adjournment of Congress was on hand, possibly in mid-August. The five major New Deal measures—farm, wages and hours, housing, plugging tax loopholes, and executive reorganization—may be taken up promptly, but unless they are disposed of with a fair degree of celerity a special session this fall

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Blame Is Placed On Chicago Police For May Day Riot

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 22—The La Follette Subcommittee brought in its report today on the Chicago Memorial Day riot in which 10 lives were lost and 40 injured, and blamed Chicago police for the affair.

Handling of the tragic incident and subsequent failure to place "responsibility where responsibility belongs," the two-man subcommittee declares, "will invite the repetition of similar incidents in the future."

The committee's report is apparently directed at the Chicago coroner's verdict this week exculpating the police and placing responsibility on the marching strikers, who assembled before the plant of the Republic Steel Corporation.

The report of the committee boils down to four points:

1. That if Police Commissioner Allman had permitted the strikers' parade to pass down Burley Avenue in front of the plant gate under proper police escort," the day would have passed without violence or disorder and both the spirit and the letter of the corporation counsel's opinion, as construed by the commissioner of police, would have been complied with."

Criticizes Police Tactics

2. Police tactics were faulty and unplanned.

3. "Provocation for the police assault did not go beyond abusive language and the throwing of isolated missiles from the rear ranks of the marchers. We believe that it might have been possible to disperse the crowd without the use of weapons. We think it clear that the gas used, pursuant to the extemporaneous order of Cap-

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In The Boston Section:

Diversification helps Bay State Industries.
Petition to end old Fall River line filed.
Connecticut group urges compact ratification.
Wadsworth "surprised" at Codman disclosures.
New Haven asks tax ban under old statute.

and News from All New England

In the Second Section: Page 9.

Truce Eases Far East Crisis But Big Issue Left Unsettled

TOKYO, July 22 (AP)—The War Office was reliably reported today to have issued orders indefinitely suspending the delivery of huge orders of war supplies and halting the shipment of such equipment to North China.

Although the meaning of this move in the tense Sino-Japanese situation was not immediately apparent, some observers interpreted it as an indication that peace rather than war was visible on the horizon after two weeks clouded by threat of open hostilities.

The order suspending the delivery of war necessities was understood to have been issued about mid-afternoon and immediately was put into effect by the firms which have been turning out quantities of supplies for the Japanese army in North China.

A Domei (Japanese) News Agency dispatch from Nanking declared that the Japanese Charge d'Affaires, Shinrokuro Hidaka, had sent an important secret report on the situation to Tokyo. No hint of its contents was given.

Vital Decisions Faced

On the eve of the seventy-first special session of her Parliament which opens tomorrow Japan finds herself facing one of the gravest periods in her history. The outcome may determine the destiny of the Empire, the fate of China and the future of all eastern Asia.

It is generally agreed that yesterday's patched-up agreement between the local Chinese and Japanese officials in North China is merely a temporary regional truce which does not preclude further serious events. The truce called for the withdrawal of the Chinese forces from Peiping and the area west of the city where they have been fighting with the Japanese since July 7. The Central Chinese Government at Nanking has already rejected this agreement.

In no way does this agreement affect the graver national issues between the Tokyo and the Nanking Governments. It was chiefly for the purpose of forcing a settlement of these major disputes between the two countries, observers declared, that the Japanese Government dispatched its powerful army and navy units to China.

Some of those units already have reached the area and others are now in Chinese waters ready to disembark. For the dispatch of so large and so costly an expedition the Japanese will expect concrete results—and these results must come in the form of a solution of the outstanding problems between the two countries.

Eight Major Issues

Among these issues are:

1. Joint Sino-Japanese suppression of Communists.
2. Abolition of China's nation-wide boycott against Japanese and Japanese goods.
3. Recognition of Japan's political and economic trade rights in North China.
4. Joint economic development of North China by Japan and China.
5. Establishment of Japanese air lines and airdromes in China

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Leaking Gas and Static Spark Blamed for Hindenburg Blast

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 22—Writing finis to the tragic saga of Germany's great airship Hindenburg, the United States Department of Commerce here last night made public the results of its official investigation into the disaster which destroyed the ship on May 6 with the conclusion that a static spark of electricity ignited a mixture of free hydrogen and air.

The committee of experts could not state definitely that this was the cause. Speculation and much uncertainty carries through the 56 page report. But they have evolved what they consider the most plausible theory and this theory places the blame which took 35 lives out of the total of 97 on board the ship on a tragic combination of a bad leak in one of the gas cells with an electric spark produced at atmospheric conditions.

Testimony of several witnesses that a fluttering of the fabric of the outer cover of the upper port side of the ship led them to conclude in the first instance that a leak had occurred in one of the after gas cells. Escape of the gas due to a bad leak into the space between the covering of the gas cell and the outer cover of the ship would have caused such a fluttering, it was stated by experts. The result would have been a highly inflammable mixture. While hydrogen in its pure state is inflammable, it becomes much more so when mixed with ordinary air. It required only a spark to set this mixture on fire.

How this spark could have occurred is explained in the following manner: At certain times earth and air have different charges of electricity. While flying the ship had a charge in harmony with that of

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Making the Constitution

A day-by-day account of the once-secret session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution is "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent:

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Coronation Year's Social Season Ends

LONDON, July 22 (AP)—London's brilliant coronation social season came to an official end today with a garden party given by the King and Queen for 10,000 guests at Buckingham Palace.

The main events of the season began May 11, when the King and Queen received loyal addresses from the Prime Ministers of the Dominions and representatives of India and the Colonial Empire.

After the Coronation itself, which took place May 12, leading events included: a royal lunch at the Guildhall, a naval review by the King at Spithead, a notable pageant at Windsor, when a service was held for the Knights of the Garter and the Festival of Youth at the Wembly Stadium, early this month, followed by state visits to Scotland and Wales.

New Plea Is Made For Extension Of U.S. Civil Service

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 22—Into the gloom of a session of Congress during which the civil service provisions of the executive reorganization program have been largely sidetracked, while bill after bill has been enacted which sacrificed the merit system in some particular agency, today comes the Brookings Institution, acting for Senator Harry F. Byrd's reorganization committee, with another recommendation that "in the interests of economy and efficiency the merit system be extended to the bulk of the employees not now under it."

No other single legislative objective has suffered more under the log-jam caused by the Supreme Court fight than the struggle for extension of the merit system. In January last, after a drive for extending the civil service had progressed encouragingly during 1936 and found a prominent place in both party platforms, President Roosevelt's recommendations for executive reorganization provided for carrying the

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Gypsies' King Crowned With Royal Honors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—The gypsies of Europe, numbering 8,000,000, elected their new king, James Kwiek, here recently. Delegates represented the other states of Europe.

The king was chosen from among five candidates of whom four belonged to the family of Kwiek, being descendants of the late king, and there was one stranger, Antony Cecierski. With the greatest solemnity 18 senators dressed in swallow-tailed coats and top hats took their place in the arena of the Warsaw stadium. Each senator cast his vote into the urn, and the result was the unanimous acclamation of James Kwiek as king.

Clad in a mantle trimmed with ermine (borrowed from the stage requisites of the Warsaw theater) with scepter in his hand the king was crowned by Metropolitan Bishop Jeodorowicz, with all the ceremony of the Orthodox Greek Church, to which most gypsies belong.

The Bishop gave an address concluding with the admonition to keep faith with the Republic of Poland which has allowed the election of the king of gypsies to take place in its capital, thereby granting an honor to the whole nation.

King James then took his seat on the throne (also lent by the theater) and 21 shots were fired in his honor. The ceremony ended with gypsy music and dances and a procession round the stadium. The king made a short speech in which he said that his first act would be to send a delegation to Signor Benito Mussolini asking him to grant territory in Ethiopia to gypsies for settlement. Second a delegation is to be sent to the League of Nations asking for a seat among the League members.

Third, he would try to send gypsy children in Poland to the primary schools that they might grow up useful and effectual citizens.

The gypsies, it is said, are tired of leading a nomadic life and wish to become a settled people.

Test Machine Gives Candy When Answer Is Correct

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—If the inventions of Dr. Sidney L. Pressey can be interpreted as pointing the way, classrooms of the future may be equipped with testing machines which vend "IQ's" in neat packages.

Dr. Pressey, visiting professor of educational psychology at the University of Hawaii, holds patents on machines designed to eliminate the clerical drudgery of correcting papers.

Teachers as well as students, he says he believes, should be less burdened with homework.

He has been experimenting for 10 years with classroom testing devices. Two of his machines have been in use for five years at Ohio State University.

To use one of these machines students punch holes in their test papers under "yes" or "no" or under their choice of multiple answers. When all answers are punched the paper is taken to the professor's desk, run through a machine which swiftly marks each answer right or wrong, totals the score, and tabulates for the professor's benefit the number of errors made by the class on each question.

Dr. Pressey uses this device in his classes about once a week; not primarily to grade students, but to allow them to check up on themselves.

One of the chief advantages of this mechanical tester, he says, is that it permits the student to know immediately what his errors are before they are too firmly fixed in his thoughts.

Another advantage is that the testing is done so swiftly the greater portion of the class hour is reserved for discussion to clarify all questions not thoroughly understood.

Experimentation has shown that classes using the machine average 10 to 20 per cent higher grades at the end of the term than classes in which such "check ups" are not made.

Another of Dr. Pressey's inventions is a multiple answer testing machine operated by a keyboard. The machine refuses to progress to the next question until the correct answer has been found to the preceding one.

As a fancy accessory to this device Dr. Pressey has perfected an attachment which releases a piece of candy when the student has found the correct answers to all questions.

Sit-Down 'Fliers' Seize Navy Plane

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Just as naval fliers were preparing to take off from Pearl Harbor in a giant patrol plane during recent maneuvers they were surprised by an ominous droning in the skies.

Before they could get under way, the plane was "attacked" by a swarm of bees. The sudden appearance of the buzzing swarm complicated the navy's flying problem for the day. The insects settled on the tail structure of the plane, staging a sit-down strike.

With maneuvers for the day practically stalemated, navy fliers held a hasty conference to determine how to repel the surprise attack.

Somewhere in the air station a mechanic found an old hive. Deft movements of the airmen resulted in transfer of the swarm from plane to hive without painful incident. Now the hive is practically full of honey and is the pride of Lieut. Frank McAllister, U. S. N., who has been designated as "keeper of the bees."

Florence Made Center Of Renaissance Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLORENCE, Italy—Florence has been appointed national center of Italian Renaissance Studies by the Italian Council of Ministers.

This city was the cradle and home of the Renaissance, and has remained to the present day a center of art and learning.

Few Autos Said to Exceed 50-Mile Average

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, July 22—Replying to wide-spread proposals to control automobile speeds by automatic governors on car engines and denying claims that high speed has been an important factor in highway accidents, Charles F. Kettering, vice-president of General Motors in charge of research, told the American Society of Civil Engineers, here, that many surveys prove that few mishaps occur at speeds of more than 50 miles an hour.

Contrary to general supposition, Mr. Kettering declared, the average speed on good roads today is less than 45 miles an hour and comparatively few motorists travel as fast as 60 miles an hour. Automatic devices which limit speed or take control away from the driver, he contended, may be the cause of accidents.

As a matter-of-fact, the General Motors expert did not believe that the public would sanction automatic restrictions to keep car speeds down below 50 miles an hour.

Turning the attention of civil engineers to engineering achievements, Mr. Kettering pointed out that the car of 1937 would look just as obsolete in 1960 as the car of 1912 does today.

"If we knew what the car of 10 to 25 years ahead was going to look like, I believe we would be making it now. But we do know that it will be just as different and have just as many improvements as in the past 10 to 25 years," the research engineer declared.

Mr. Kettering based his observations upon answers received to 18 questions sent to many persons in the automobile and allied industries. He asked for opinions on subjects pertaining to the growth of automobile registration, future highway and parking problems and automobile design changes that will affect road building. His summary of these answers was that "we will have to provide roads for 50 per cent more motor vehicles in the next 23 years."

Among his observations were these: speeds will probably increase, braking will become better and better as engineers learn more about friction between road and tires, car seating capacities will probably not change much, roads should be designed for not less than 60 miles an hour, curb parking will soon be a thing of the past.

"Our Customer Research surveys," Mr. Kettering says, "have shown that people, on the average, do not want to go much over 60 miles per hour, but want to go that fast without effort. Certainly roads should not be designed for less than 60. As roads and cars become better, speeds may go up still farther and with more safety than at present.

"Everyone insists that we should be able to keep up a higher average speed between cities. This indicates the need for high speed highways built to carry traffic safely.

"Accelerations will probably increase. It will affect the timing of traffic lights and regulating devices.

"The ability to stop is of major importance. Here is a problem which we can both do a great deal of improving upon. I'm sure the automobile industry will offer better and better brake equipment as they learn more and more how to do the job.

"The size of passenger cars will largely be determined by the space required to house the passengers. Probably this will not change very much.

"A rear-engined car would provide better visibility with clear vision directly ahead. It would probably eliminate much engine noise, heat and odors, and allow lower floor boards. However, maneuverability, particularly cornering, requires an almost equal distribution of weight on the front and rear wheels. To accomplish this in a rear-engined car of reasonable wheelbase will require an engine of about half the weight of the present units.

"It is not hard to conceive of mechanical devices on roads and highways which might act to reduce the accident rate. Photo-electric cells, relays and mechanical devices have been proposed for automatically stopping cars. This could be done in a practical fashion just as is now done on railway trains. I doubt, however, whether we could justify the expense and difficulties of enforcement in the use of such devices.

"Night driving is three or four times as hazardous as daytime driving. The future will have to bring a marked change in this direction. At present there is one solution which has received widespread attention. That is the use of polarized light. In this system a beam of polarized light is projected upon the road by a headlamp which has a polarizing screen in front of the light bulb. The oncoming driver views the road through a screen in the windshield or special glasses which have a polarized screen set at right angles to that of the headlight of the oncoming car. He therefore sees only a small percentage of the light from the oncoming car, but the light from his own lights is little affected by the viewing screen."

"At present the objection to the use of polarized light is that it requires about four to eight times the candle power of present systems to give the same visibility. To be effective, it would have to be on all cars.

"The related problem of visibility, front and rear, from the driver's seat is an important subject from our standpoint. Narrower front pillars, better seat positions, glass angles and locations to eliminate reflection, sun glare shields, front end shape and many other considerations are involved."

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SHELTON HOTEL
LEXINGTON AVE., at 49th ST.
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for FLAVOR add Mustard

COLD MEATS need Beardsley's Prepared Mustard to give them snap and zest. Beardsley's accents but does not obscure their natural flavors. It is a happy medium between the "too sharp" and the "too mild" mustards.

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Way Is Reopened For Government Aluminum Action

PHILADELPHIA, July 22 (AP)—The Federal Government was given the right to proceed with its anti-trust suit in New York against the Aluminum Company of America yesterday by three judges of the United States District Court, sitting as a special expediting court.

Charging violation of the Sherman Antitrust Law, the Government filed suit in New York April 23, last, against the company and 43 individuals, including former Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon. A temporary injunction restraining the suit was issued on May 14 by Judge Robert M. Gibson in the United States District Court at Pittsburgh on the ground that the present suit and one filed by the Government in 1912 against the company were similar. He said a decree entered against the company 25 years ago still is open and that all future actions must be taken in the Pittsburgh District.

The ruling returned yesterday by the special expediting court, overruling the Pittsburgh court, was confined to a statement that the 1912 action and the present suit are completely dissimilar and that the new prosecution may be pressed in New York.

Knights Templar Drill Teams Compete in Miami

MIAMI, Fla., July 22 (AP)—Crack drill teams of Knights Templar were ready with their best marching maneuvers for their triennial competition.

Ten units representing as many sections of the country were entered in the contest to determine the most proficient at the intricate drills with which they thrill parade crowds.

The teams held the spotlight last night while they marched with plumed knights and colorfully-attired bands in a parade before Grand Master Andrew Davison Agnew of Milwaukee, Deputy Grand Master Mark Norris of Grand Rapids, Mich., and other grand encampment officials.

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Soviet Far East Reports Execution Of 24 Plotters

MOSCOW, July 21 (AP)—Execution of 24 more alleged "Trotzkyist and Japanese terrorist spies and wreckers" has been reported from the Soviet Far East.

The Khabarovsk, Siberia, court which sentenced them accused them of sabotage along the Trans-Siberian Railroad.

(The executions raised the total of persons reported executed in Soviet Russia's spy hunt in recent months to 322, most of them in the Far East.)

Pravda, Communist Party newspaper, charged delay in harvesting the Soviet's bumper wheat crop. The charge was linked with new shake-ups in high offices.

Edward P. Rosenthal, Vice Commissar of Water Transportation, was removed from office for an undisclosed reason and succeeded by Georgi Kucherov. Tursun Khodjaieff, Commissar of Domestic Trade in the Uzbek Republic, was succeeded by Akbardjan Akhmedoff, former Uzbek Commissar for grain and cattle breeding on state farms.

Pravda reported that only 31,310,000 acres of wheat, 14 per cent of scheduled reaping, was harvested by July 15. This, it said, was 3,208,000 acres below last year when 16 per cent of the smaller crop was under harvest.

Discrepancies were reported also in the quantity of grain threshed and that delivered to the State.

Unions Aim to Control New Jersey Assembly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., July 22—Leaders of organized labor are organizing here for an election drive intended to win for labor a balance-of-power control of the New Jersey Assembly.

Concentration of energy on the lower legislative house marks abandonment of the original program of this group to rebuke the two major parties for their labor policies in the last session by entering a labor candidate for Governor in the primaries. This would have meant an issue with two political machines, and was seen as impracticable in the light of the present strength of the labor movement in the state.

Instead, union chiefs will support friendly Assemblymen and will enter labor candidates in the counties of Mercer, Camden and Morris. The program is built around the supposition that neither Republicans nor Democrats can elect an overwhelming Assembly majority this year. Thus, a small labor group voting as a unit would be in an advantageous position to talk terms.

Prison to Coin Tokens

DENVER, Colo., July 22 (AP)—The Colorado Executive Council has authorized the expenditure of $9270 for a coining press and other equipment, to be used in the State Penitentiary for the manufacture of sales tokens. Tokens cost the State $1.75 a thousand and disappear at the rate of 300,000 a month, Homer F. Oedford, State Treasurer, said.

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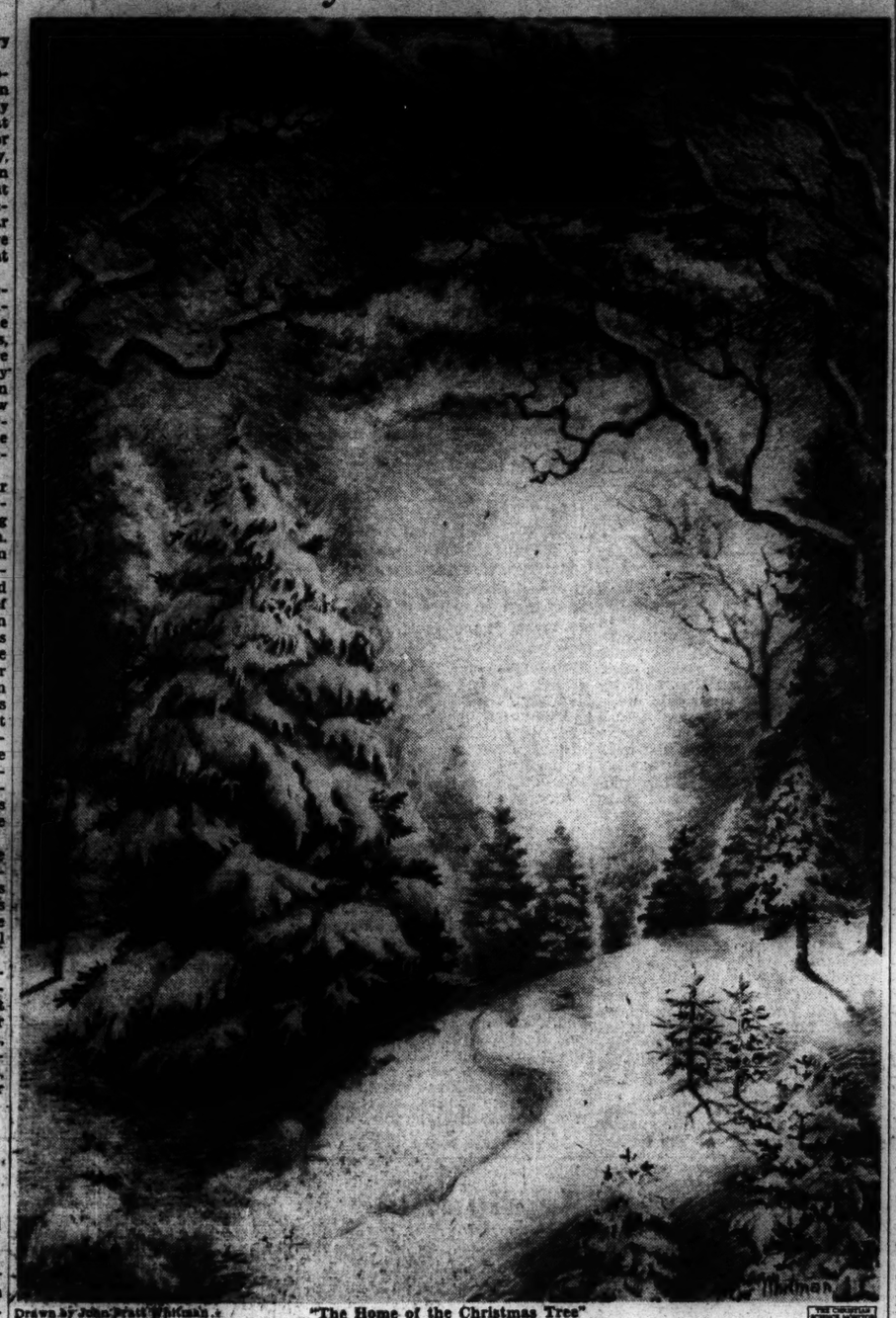

Drawn by John Pratt Whitman "The Home of the Christmas Tree"

Beauty Exists Everywhere And the Artist Must Find It

When Pictures Speak
No. 5

By John Pratt Whitman
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Beauty is the essence of art and without it pictures find their way eventually to dusty attics. "Beauty is truth, truth beauty," writes the poet Keats.

What else is beauty? That is a question which has often been discussed without arriving at a perfect answer. Where is the line to be drawn between that which is beautiful and that which is ugly? We know a bouquet of fresh roses is more pleasing than a bunch of withered leaves, and we are certain we enjoy a fresh, rotund, healthy, youthful face to the wrinkled, sour expression.

Art may, however, touch almost any object with glory until it becomes beautiful. A smile may give to the hag a light of fond memory far more attractive than is the doll-like thoughtless visage of a flapper youth. Potato diggers in the hand of one artist depict the ugly, sordid side of life, while under the brush of a Millet rude features are transformed, transfigured with a halo of loveliness.

Beauty in music is the result of harmony, rhythm, pure tone, variety, and full symphony of sounds. Discord, false notes, off-key janglings strike hard upon the nerves and give pain. Beauty in poetry calls also for a pleasant combination of sounds as well as ideas delicately dressed and cleverly arranged. So with pictures, the design must conform to certain principles of harmony, balance, crescendo, and climax. Each part, detail, large mass must have its harmonious relation with all other parts of the picture. The eye journey, spoken of before in this series, should not meet with lines or walls it cannot easily pass.

False paths should not direct the eye to some trivial object out of the picture when there is something important just ahead. Colors should be in tone, values must not clash in unnatural formations, and behind the canvas some pleasing design should be sensed if not immediately recognized. Beauty can hardly be achieved without a correct framework of drawing. This is fundamental. But beauty is even more than all this, more undefinable, more intangible and more mystical. One might say a picture should hold the atmosphere of beauty. "A haze on the far horizon, the infinite tender sky."

Beauty goes hand in hand with affection, and beauty can scarcely be depicted unless the artist loves the things he makes. He may copy Corot, Turner, Millet, Constable, Innes, tree for tree, face for face, but miss a prevading beauty inherent in the originals And this because the soul of a picture is the soul of an artist and cannot be imitated and copied with complete satisfaction.

The fifth picture of this series is an effort to suggest deep feeling behind the pervading light, a beauty to be found by the imagination that can see beyond the trees, through the misty distance and on to something akin to divinity.

Youth Groups Seen As Crime Deterrent

DETROIT, July 22 (AP)—Walther leaguers proudly championed their organization yesterday as an instrument for social progress.

Youthful orators, among the participants in the talent quest at the forty-fifth annual convention of the Young People's Lutheran Society, characterized the league as a character builder and crime deterrent.

"If more people belonged to organizations like the Walther League," said Irma Brishka of Cleveland, "there would be fewer criminals. Most criminals do not have church affiliations."

Alfred Bahe, of Mayville, Wis., said the league is "preparing youth to build character for the future, to be an influence not only in the home but upon all those with whom we come in contact."

Crater Inquiry Held Able

NEW YORK, July 22 (AP)—Revival of the almost legendary mystery — the disappearance seven years ago of Supreme Court Justice Joseph Force Crater—brought from District Attorney William C. Dodge today an announcement he would be "glad to make a thorough investigation" of charges that the justice was killed by political enemies. Mr. Dodge declared, however, the earlier investigation had been competent. The police department already has reopened its own investigation into what happened to Justice Crater.

Amendment New Aim Of Townsend Group

CHICAGO, July 22 (AP) — Terming his three-year-old pension movement "far from dead," Dr. Francis E. Townsend disclosed yesterday an impending legislative campaign in the various states.

The proponent of a $200-a-month pension for all persons over 60 years old made known his plans in an interview after returning from a tour through six states.

"We are going to start from the grass roots," he said, "by filing petitions with the governors and legislatures of the various states urging enactment of the Townsend plan into law through a constitutional amendment."

Dr. Townsend said he was carrying out his campaign under provisions of Article 5 of the Constitution. It authorizes constitutional amendments on the application of the legislatures of two thirds of the several states.

"We will pass up Congress this time," he said, adding that circulation of the petitions had already started in Oregon and California and would be introduced "in the stronghold states of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and Wisconsin very soon."

U. S. Cancer Fund Favored

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—The Senate commerce committee approved today a House bill authorizing expenditure of $700,000 for cancer research.

10,000 Years of Indian Culture, Summer Vacation for Educator

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Summer vacation for Prof. Melville Jacobs of the University of Washington means—Indians. Summer after summer since 1926, when he was still a young graduate from Columbia University, he has spent securing, from last survivors who understand their tribal languages, legends, myths, music, and religion, the record of a culture which goes back from 7000 to 10,000 years.

The younger generation of Indians, with their speedy cars and permanent waves, know almost nothing of it all. Only venerable Clara from one tribe and Chief Charlie from another remain to give to posterity the saga of their fathers. Although these Indians are paid for their services they state it is not for money that they talk. Most of them have a desire for perpetuating the lore of their tribes that makes them work earneatly to dictate to the young professor what the remember.

Each tribe has its own distinct language and folk lore and each must be recorded separately. It is found that tribes living within 50 miles of one another will have languages as different as is English from Chinese. Indians from the upper Umpqua river in Oregon have a language as different from those of the lower Umpqua as Celtic is from Russian.

Professor Jacobs explains that in the days before there were agriculture and domesticated animals, tribes stayed closely in their own areas of hunting and fishing and did not wander afar either to visit or conquer other tribes. In Mexico and South America these sharp differences between neighboring groups are still found but where European civilization has wiped out all others the culture has become more unvaried and monotonous.

Dozens of Records

In the steel vaults of the University of Washington here are stored many dozens of records of these long summers' painstaking work. The method of obtaining material is to write down the legends and myths, as told by the Indians, with their translations into English. Part of the languages, as obtained from such dictation, has been compiled into dictionaries and grammars in addition to the recorded myths. Many of the languages have a complicated grammar and some have even more cases than the Latin.

Some of the languages are still in the form of notes with their English equivalents. For instance, 18 notebooks on the Klicitat Indians of eastern Washington lie waiting for future analysis. This work must wait, for the field work is the important thing now, while there are survivors to dictate the stories.

In the instance of one of the Athabasco tribes—this one in Oregon—the dialect, which had not been used for more than 60 years, was remembered by only one Indian. This Indian was difficult to obtain material from, but in spite of the handicap 1000 words were obtained and a tribal record saved from complete extinction.

In a contrasting case, that of the Indians of Galice Creek, also in Oregon, a literate and intelligent man was found, who, having listened intently to the stories his parents told, is now the means of saving a large part of his tribal literature for posterity.

Anthropologists, Professor Jacobs explains, no longer classify the tribes as superior and inferior. Rather they call them "different." Those who have developed the hand-crafts, he admits, are generally considered superior, but he points out that other tribes may have been more philosophical and thoughtful. Some were deeply religious and their literature abounds in legends of the moon, stars and deities.

Social Organization

The British Columbia Indians excelled in wood working and had developed an elaborate social organization with arbitrary tribal castes. West of the Cascades the tribes were skilled in fishing and canoeing while in eastern Washington they were expert horsemen.

Out of the array of many legends, fables, and folk lore not many can be made over for modern use. The entire thinking, the culture, the implications and psychology of these early people were so entirely different as to make their language unintelligible to modern thought. Their stories would seem to a modern people crude,—almost ribald, and obscene. To expurgate them, most anthropologists insist, is to denature them until they are no longer Indian.

In the matter of comparative standards of morality Professor Jacobs points out that older Indians are saddened and shocked by what they see as the degenerated standards of their own young people today, especially by the alcoholic victims which civilization has produced.

What is the use or all the laborious work of recording languages is a question often asked to which Professor Jacobs replies:

"Whether, 100 years from now, people will call us fools for our pains or whether they will consider our work of inestimable value in the history of the race, I do not know. What we are doing is far more than a matter of recording history or of word-saving. We are preserving a sociological laboratory of a primitive people. Even their grammar is revealing of their way of thinking. From our records the modern world may see the manifestation of what human nature is capable of."

While this work is mainly with the language, it has been possible to preserve much of the music by means of phonographic records. There remains a need, however, of catching the ancient dances.

40 Cities Reduce Traffic Fatalities

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—The American Automobile Association said yesterday certificates of commendation have been awarded 40 cities for reducing the number of traffic fatalities during the first half of 1937 below those of the same period in 1936.

Special certificates were awarded 10 of the cities for continuing, through the first six months of this year, a decrease in motorcar fatalities begun in 1936.

The 10 cities receiving special A. A. A. certificates were Atlanta, Ga.; Durham, N. C.; East Orange, N. J.; Glendale, Calif.; Miami, Fla.; Richmond, Va.; St. Louis, Mo.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Waterbury, Conn., and Minneapolis, Minn.

The other 30 cities receiving certificates included Albany, N. Y.; Binghamtom, N. Y.; Cambridge, Mass.; Hartford, Conn.; New Haven, Conn.; Portland, Me.; Rochester, N. Y.; Somerville, Mass.; Springfield, Mass., and Utica, N. Y.

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Wonders of Research: Ship Safe in Fog

Direction finder designed for military use proves available on vessels at sea, for prevention of collisions in thick weather—Small fowl that lays large egg awaited from Sumatra.

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Military direction finders, used principally in anti-craft operations for locating enemy planes, have been adapted by a Vienna concern for peace-time operations, in reverse of the usual order, according to which inventions are developed for peace, only to be turned to war uses.

The Goerz Company of Vienna has designed a new direction finder for use on ships to prevent collisions in storms and fog. Fundamentally this instrument is the same as the old. Two large ear-like parabolas pick up the sound of an approaching ship's fog horn, and by orienting them so that the sound comes in equally strong through both ears the operator can locate the ship with sufficient accuracy to enable clear passage.

The device was recently tested on a westward passage of the S. S. Hamburg. Location of approaching vessels was determined to within a fraction of a degree.

International

Sound Direction Finder

Hans Falk of C. P. Goerz Company, Vienna, Illustrating Operation. He Is Supposed to Turn Mechanism Until Vibrations From Distant Ship's Fog-Whistle Come in Equal Strength to Both "Ears"

Maleos Added To Bird Collection

Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds and Plymouth Rocks are due for a surprise when the National Geographic-Smithsonian wild-animal expedition returns to America from Sumatra. Among the menagerie of strange creatures so far collected are several maleos, birds half the size of chickens but able to lay eggs more than twice the diameter of hen's eggs. American chickens, it would seem, should look to their laurels or they might have need of social security insurance for the future.

California Student Discovers Mosasaur

The fossilized head of a sea-serpent-like mosasaur has been located near Gustine, Calif., by Allan Bennison, sophomore at the University of California. Mr. Bennison located the remains of a dinosaur in the same region two years ago. The discovery is the first of its kind to be made west of the Rocky Mountains.

The skull was about two feet long and six inches wide and is believed to belong to the upper cretaceous period of some 60,000,000 years ago. The mosasaur, according to S. P. Welles, museum laboratory assistant, was from 16 to 18 feet in length, with a long slender body and limbs like paddles. In shape it resembled somewhat an alligator. In addition to paddle-like limbs it had a fan-shaped tail, used as a rudder to direct the reptile's passage through water. Its normal habitat was the ocean, and it existed in a period characterized by giant fish, diving birds of tremendous size, dinosaurs and very early mammals.

Flashlight Brightened By Engineers

A prefocused type of flashlight lamp has been designed by General Electric engineers, to prevent distorted beams and to provide users with brighter spots of light. At the same time, the seeing range is materially increased without increasing the load on the batteries. The new lamp employs a flange base instead of the conventional screw type.

Testament Translated Into African Dialect

The complete New Testament has been translated now into the Nyore dialect of Central Africa and will be published by the American Bible Society. This dialect is spoken by some 300,000 Abanyore people living in Kenya, north of Lake Victoria, Nyanza.

Because of the humid tropical weather and the jungle insects which enjoy meals of books ordinarily bound, cyroxylin-coated fabric will be used. This makes a book which is both waterproof and insect proof. The same fabric was used by the Bible Society for binding the recently published Book of Acts, translated for the first time into the tongue of the Keres Indians, living near Albuquerque, New Mexico. Here the climate is hot and dry.

Artificial Rubber Found Heat Resistant

Artificial rubber, to which the name "neoprene" has been given, is being manufactured on a commercial basis in Great Britain. At an exhibition of the material at the Federation of British Industries it was shown in what a number of ways it can be utilized.

Though neoprene is at present much more expensive than the natural rubber, it is superior in many ways. It has, for instance, a high resistance to oxidation, ozone, heat, to oils of all kinds, to water absorption, and to diffusion of gases (e. g., hydrogen in balloons). Neither will it propagate flame.

Neoprene latex, which looks exactly like that from the rubber tree, can be used with slight modifications for the preparation of dipped goods, spread or coated fabric, impregnated goods, for adhesive applications, such as moulded asbestos goods, and as an adhesive cement.

In the motor and aircraft industry it is too expensive for tires, but for other uses it has valuable properties. Its ageing qualities are superior to rubber, it does not perish after prolonged contact with oil or petrol, it is not swollen by water, and it is heat resistant. Its shock-absorbing qualities are better than those of rubber, so that it is valuable for vibration dampers and shock-absorber bearings.

Sheep Bush Raised For Soil Preservation

Karroo, or sheep bush, one of the main forage plants in the South African desert areas in times of severe drought, is being propagated by the U. S. Soil Conservation Service for seed increase, since the plant has demonstrated extreme drought resistant possibilities and adaptability to the American desert.

Sheep bush has covered the desert plateaus of South Africa for centuries. During the dry season it becomes so dormant that it appears to have withered and died, but with the beginning of rain it springs to newness of life with almost miraculous quickness.

Its original introduction into the United States was made by Dr. David Fairchild more than 35 years ago. First plantings were made from a packet of native African seeds in the plant introduction gardens at Chico, California. But little attention was given to plantings until the drought emergency arose.

Real Estate Development Tried by Washington

To add to the many accomplishments of George Washington, it has come to light that he tried his hand successfully at architecture. Because he wished to be of assistance in providing rooms for members of Congress when the Government moved to Washington in 1800, he built two houses in the capital city, north of the present Capitol building. On the site of these a bronze tablet reads:

"Here were the lots acquired on Oct. 3, 1798, by Gen. George Washington and on which he built two brick dwellings from designs by William Thornton."

According to a report by Col. Lawrence Martin, chief of the division of maps, Library of Congress, it now develops that it was Washington rather than Thornton who made the original plans. According to a recent library acquisition, Washington sent a map and the following letter to Alexander White:

"I am not skilled in architecture and perhaps know as little of planning—but as the houses I mean to build will be plain (and if placed on lot no. 11 in Square 634) will be adapted to the front of the lot leaving allies (sic) or entries to the back buildings I enclose a sketch to convey my ideas of the size of the houses, Rooms and manner of building them, to enable you to enter into the contract.

"This sketch exhibits a view of the ground floor, the 2d and 3d if the walls should run up three flush stories, will be the same, and the cellars may have a partition in them at the chimnies. My plan when it comes to be examined may be radically wrong—if so I persuade myself that Doct Thornton (who understanding these matters well) will have the goodness to suggest alterations."

Captive Farmers Shoot Jail-Fleeing Kidnapers

BOSWELL, Okla., July 22 (AP)—Two farmers, hostages of two convicts, caught their jail-fleeing kidnapers off guard yesterday and shot them—the dramatic end of a week's hunt of nearly 1000 officers and bloodhounds.

Fred Tindol, fugitive from a Texas prison farm, was killed and Roy "Pete" Traxler, southwestern gunman, was wounded dangerously. They were shot by their own guns when they unwittingly switched their attention from the kidnaped hill-country farmers to fix an automobile tire.

"I hated to do it," said Frank Trimmer, one of the hostages. "I wish there'd been some other way out. But I figured that if the officers caught us all in the car they would shoot. It was either their life or ours."

Small Child King In Manhattan's Unique 'Tot Lot'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 22—An opening shaped like a key-hole, three feet six inches high and 22 inches wide, has been made in a tin and stout wire fence in the dingy tenement neighborhood of West Forty-ninth Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues, and that is the way to "tot lot," Manhattan. The entrance requirements are very strict, because if you are of the over-10-years-old stratum of childhood, you have to squeeze to get through an aperture cut exactly from the outline of a 10-year-old girl, and then the official stationed just inside would sternly remind you that you belonged in the "big" children's playground.

This West Side play preserve is a new feature of the Boys' Athletic League Playground and Recreation Centers here. It was especially devised to end the grevious situation disclosed by a survey which showed that in most public playgrounds the little child has small chance with the big one when it comes to getting a swing or a ride.

The "tot" preserve is closed even to parents, whose only access to its activities is a "porthole" view through openings that have been cut for their benefit in the fence around the 100-by-25-foot lot.

The inside of that fence is bright with murals and awnings, and 400 neighborhood children may antic daily there on the see-saws, slides, merry-go-rounds, and "monkey" bars and play in the sand boxes that at last are for their very own special use. They may bring lunch if they like but in mid-afternoon, a snack of milk and crackers is provided.

Dog-Race Operator Sues N. Y. Turfmen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 22—Five organizations authorized to conduct horse races in New York state and the State Racing Commission itself today face legal action brought by Joseph F. Meyers, dog-race track operator, on charges that the turfmen had conspired to force the closing of dog-racing tracks.

In the suit Mr. Meyers has asked Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and John J. Bennett Jr., attorney general, to show cause why the horse-racing interests should not be restrained from interfering with his business. Once before Mr. Meyers filed a similar suit, but later it was withdrawn.

In naming the turfmen as defendants, Mr. Meyers declared they had "precipitated" a drive on the part of the state administration to close dog-race tracks. The defendant associations are the Empire City Racing Association, Metropolitan Jockey Club, Queens County Jockey Club, Saratoga Association and the Westchester Racing Association.

Marked Increase Reported in U. S. On Liquor Sales

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich., July 22 (AP)—The National Conference of State Liquor Administrators considered yesterday reports showing sharp increases in distilled spirits and heard an appeal by Bernard E. Manley, Iowa liquor commission chairman, for elimination of "chiselers" from the industry.

Reports submitted at the conference showed that United States drinkers consumed 1 1-5 gallons of spirits per capita last year, an increase of nearly 50 per cent. Beer consumption increased from 12 gallons per capita in 1935 to 12.29 gallons in 1936. Wine consumption advanced nearly 22 per cent to approximately a half gallon per capita.

Mr. Manley declared that "unless united and concentrated efforts were made, they (the chiselers) will ruin the industry just as the corn borer would ruin the Iowa corn crop if left unnoticed."

He recommended heavy bonds for members of liquor control boards and prohibition against their participation in party politics or making contributions to political parties. Paul W. Rothenberg, Chicago commissioner, told the conference that 40,000,000 gallons of illicit liquor augmented legal withdrawals of taxed liquor last year.

Schools Urged to Push The Case for Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore.—Education in the United States should be improved constantly, not only because of demands made upon it by society, but through the initiative of those in the profession.

This conclusion was reached by more than 300 teachers of Oregon, who gathered here recently to attend the Educational Policies Commission conference, held under the sponsorship of the University of Oregon and the Southern Oregon Normal School.

These same conclusions, it was emphasized by Dr. A. J. Stoddard, Denver, chairman of the organization, have been reached by members of the commission, and the purpose of the session here, and of others at Portland and Corvallis on following days, was to gather suggestions on how a national program for progress in education may be formulated.

Educational Progress Vital

"Inefficiency in the public works department of a government may result in poor roads for a time, inefficiency in the police system may result in a temporary crime wave," declared Dr. Stoddard, "but when the progress of education is halted, when its efficiency is interfered with, progress in civilization is set back and the present and future generations cheated of their right to richer and fuller lives."

The commission aims to help teachers to know what needs to be done in the field of education, to undertake to do a portion of it, and to prepare to do the balance, it was pointed out by Dr. Frederick M. Hunter, chancellor of higher education for Oregon, and a member of the national commission.

Pupil-Counseling Urged

Democracy today must compete with other forms of government, and one of the great fields of battle is the public school, it was pointed out by Rex Putnam, recently selected as state superintendent of schools, in discussing the panel question, "Can American Democracy compete with its present-day rivals?" The philosophy that democracy in some form is the ultimate objective of society should be indoctrinated in the schools, and the case for democracy be placed wholly and truthfully before the pupils, he stated.

The school system of today should be made more meaningful, it was declared by Jesse Hawley, superintendent of schools of Carpinteria, Calif. A more efficient method of pupil-counseling was suggested, and he also urged that the school be made the natural environment for discussion of problems of the community in particular and of society as a whole.

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MARY'S BLUEBERRY MUFFINS
(Recipe below)

Try making muffins this NEW EASY WAY
—see how light, tender, digestible

MARY'S BLUEBERRY MUFFINS
2½ cups sifted flour
3½ teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
¼ cup sugar
1 cup fresh blueberries
1 egg, well beaten
1¼ cups milk
⅓ cup Spry, melted

Sift flour with baking powder, salt and sugar. Sprinkle 1 tablespoon of the flour mixture over blueberries and mix well. Combine beaten egg, milk and melted Spry. Turn liquids into dry ingredients and stir vigorously until all flour is dampened. The batter should look lumpy. (Don't overstir.) Fold blueberries carefully into mixture.

Pour batter into muffin pans greased with Spry. Bake in hot oven (400° F.) 25 to 30 minutes. Makes 12 large muffins—so light, tender and golden-brown everyone will rave about them! But remember, only Spry can give perfect results in this recipe.

(All measurements in this recipe are level)

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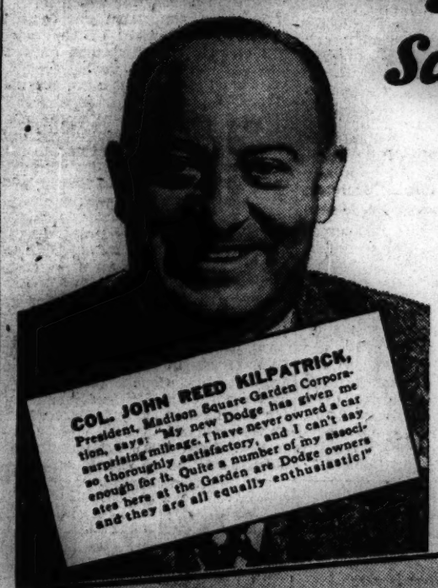
COL. JOHN REED KILPATRICK,
President, Madison Square Garden Corporation, says: "My new Dodge has given me surprising mileage. I have never owned a car so thoroughly satisfactory, and I can't say enough for it. Quite a number of my associates here at the Garden are Dodge owners and they are all equally enthusiastic!"

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"I FOUND the Dodge truck so superior and so economical that I was convinced the Dodge passenger car must be equally dependable," says David Jacobson, New York. "So, I switched to Dodge. It is a magnificent performer and the most economical car I have ever driven. I am getting over 21 miles to the gallon of gas."
"21 MILES TO THE GALLON—that's what I call gas mileage," says G. Heimberg, Los Angeles. "And I'm getting it from my swell-looking new Dodge! It's a money-saver for fair—not only on gas, but on oil and lubrication as well. I wish I had switched to Dodge long ago!"
"I'M CONVINCED that my beautiful new Dodge with its marvelous gasoline and oil economy will cost me no more in the long run than a small car," says Cheri McKay, Chicago. "I never get less than 19 miles to the gallon of gasoline and save on other things, too. And it's so much more fun to drive a car so much bigger!"
YOU ARE invited to tune in on the Major Bowes Original Amateur Hour, over the Columbia Coast-to-Coast Network, every Thursday evening, 9:00 to 10:00 P. M., Eastern Daylight Saving Time. (8:00 to 9:00 P.M. Eastern Standard Time.)

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Budget Balanced in France, Capital Returns, Bonnet Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, July 22—France's budget has been sincerely balanced, not only for next year but for the last half of 1937, and a sound basis laid for French economic recovery by limiting the amount that must be borrowed in 1938 for armaments and public works to 17,000,000,000 francs, Finance Minister Georges Bonnet declared in an interview today.

Emphasizing the magnitude of the effort made to restore order to French finances, the former Ambassador at Washington in a special statement to Anglo-American correspondents announced that capital has already begun to flow back to France, opening up prospects of the rapid improvement of the country's economic position.

Increase in Gold Reserves

The Bank of France statement today tended to confirm this view, showing a slight increase in gold reserves over the previous week.

The ordinary budget, M. Bonnet declared, has been completely balanced, not merely on paper but in fact for the remainder of this year and the whole of the next by the 8,000,000,000 franc tax increase decreed last week.

This week's economy decrees, he said, will reduce the "extraordinary" budget of nonrecurrent expenses by nearly 15,000,000,000 francs. This leaves a bare 17,000,000,000 francs to be borrowed by the State next year, mainly for extra armaments.

Support for Bonds

This amount, M. Bonnet claimed, could easily be raised by loans, so that he considered himself entitled to say that France's financial situation is now no longer abnormally bad.

The special fund for supporting and regularizing rentes, or Government bonds, M. Bonnet explained, was nothing unusual since it is the equivalent of the "open market" policy in other countries whereby central banks are authorized to buy up Government bonds to steady the market.

Fuller of Arkansas Seeks Senate Post

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 22 (AP)—With Representative Claude A. Fuller (D) of Eureka Springs an avowed candidate for the office, proponents of a party primary to nominate a successor to Senator Joseph T. Robinson carried their fight to the people yesterday.

A factional group, designating itself the "we want a primary" committee, urged public pressure on members of the State Democratic Committee which will meet Friday to decide whether it shall make the senatorial nomination itself or call a party election.

Gov. Carl E. Bailey, regarded as the favorite for a committee nomination, broke his silence with a cryptic statement in which he said, "My course will be decided upon after the Democratic State Committee acts in accordance with the law and party rules. In the meantime my friends may expect the best of me and my enemies fear the worst."

New Plea Is Made For Extension Of U. S. Civil Service

(Continued from Page 1)

civil service right up to policy-making jobs at the top of the departments.

Sidetracked in Congress

But this program was blanketed by the Supreme Court proposal. As a side issue, the executive reorganization program was worked at by a joint Senate and House committee, which later split up. But in the confusion, the merit system was the worst sufferer, Senator Joseph T. Robinson's reorganization bill, far from ending the spoils system as was first proposed in the report of the President's committee last January, would have extended patronage widely, even to posts now filled by long-term civil service employees.

Other bills have drifted into Congress, and some have become law, which also sacrificed the civil service. Among the proposals ignoring the merit system or curbing it were the farm tenancy bill, the crop insurance bill, the CCC extension, the social security program under a rider to the independent offices appropriation bill, the wage and hour bill, the new Railroad Retirement Act, establishment of the Bituminous Coal Commission, flood relief bills. Even in the puniest ways, the merit system has been scuttled. For example, appropriations of government aid to the New York and San Francisco expositions have patronage clauses inserted, and a little appropriation of $25,000 for a public health investigation carries a civil service exemption.

Thus has the tide been rising. Resignation of Leonard D. White, chairman of the Civil Service Commission, was attributed in part at least to his extreme disappointment at failure of the drive which was so promising last year.

Hope Persists

But hope is still alive among friends of the civil service, and the Brookings Institution, advising Senator Byrd's Committee, keeps the record clear in its recommendations today. Yet the dejection evident among civil service reformers is seen in a melancholy announcement that the Brookings experts will make "no effort to repeat the familiar arguments in favor of the merit system and the career service as opposed to the spoils system and rotation in office."

The Brookings experts particularly urge that more attention be paid to expert hiring by the Civil Service Commission. That body is urged to "enlist the co-operation of the scientific, technical, and professional bureaus in giving and grading examinations in their respective fields, at least until such time as it can greatly strengthen its examining corps."

They point out that experts in various departments know much more about technical qualifications than the Civil Service Commission officials, yet they play little part in examinations under the present system.

Trained Personnel Officer

The Brookings report also urges that each agency of the Government have a "well-qualified personnel officer." Here the emphasis is on the adjective. "Probably the greatest single advance in the personnel administration of the Government," they say, "would result from the adoption by the Congress and the Executive of a policy that every department and large bureau of a department and every independent establishment should have its personnel unit in charge of a trained and experienced personnel officer."

A Man Very Much in the News

© Harris & Ewing

Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky
Majority Leader

WASHINGTON, July 22 — Some of the trades that Senator Alben W. Barkley, the new majority floor leader of the Senate, has followed are farm boy, school janitor, pottery peddler, and shorthand reporter.

There was a time when the Kentuckian looked up enviously at the clerks in dry goods emporiums as the most urbane people in the world, and decided he would have attained his ambition when he could wear clothes like theirs and stand blandly behind a counter.

Brought up a poor farm boy, the new floor leader had to struggle in his early life, first to keep the farm going, next to get an education. The latter process he assisted by becoming janitor at Marvin College, a Methodist institution, where one of his jobs was to ring the college bell, where it stood in its frame in the college yard. He chopped the kindling, made the fires, swept the floors and did the odd jobs that had to be done, and he did it rigorously for five years.

But the Pots Cracked

From Marvin College, young Barkley wanted to get to Emory College to continue his school work, but that took money. So he acquired a black horse equipped with saddlebags, and started forth to sell a particular type of earthen pottery for which he received the concession in Graves County to the wives of Kentucky farmers. He sold his stock on the guarantee that the utensils were impervious to heat, but alas, on his second trip he found that the claims of the manufacturer were unfounded—the kitchenware pots did crack under fire; and he had to replace many of the first lot with his second batch. He got to Emory, but it was on borrowed money.

Later on Senator Barkley went to the law school at the University of Virginia and having moved back to Paducah, Ky., took up the study of shorthand. This got him a job as reporter in the circuit courts, and it was the beginning of his career and fortune.

He worked in the law office of William S. Bishop who was the original "Judge Priest" of the stories by Irvin S. Cobb. He started running for office fairly early in his career, and landed the job of county attorney. From there his ascent was steady. He was an ardent supporter of Wilson liberalism, and in the House of Representatives later participated in a number of war measures.

Labor forces came to his support for what he had done for them in the Howell-Barkley bill which restored the railroads to private ownership after wartime governmental operation. The law included a system of mediation and conciliation, and Senator Barkley is proud of the fact that there hasn't been a big rail strike since the law passed.

Senator Barkley was an anti-Saloon League speaker and a convinced dry, but when the Democratic Party went wet under Roosevelt in 1632 the senator as keynote speaker and temporary chairman moved for a plank calling for the submission of the issue to the voters. The packed auditorium interpreted his comments as an appeal for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, and the incident created a stir.

In 1923 Senator Barkley was defeated in his candidacy for the Kentucky governorship by a scant 3000 votes. Three years later he won a seat in the Senate. One of the Senate fights in which he took the leadership was against high schedules in the Hawley-Smoot tariff bill. He was for Roosevelt early in the 1932 campaign, and has supported him regularly since, departing from White House leadership only to vote for the soldiers' bonus.

He Has One Song

Senator Barkley is a member of the Interstate Commerce, the Finance, and the Banking and Currency committees. His name has been identified with establishment of the SEC, and in 1935 he wrote the much discussed "death sentence" clause into the Utility Holding Company Act.

Senator Barkley is sympathetic and kindly by nature but a "good fighter." His figure is inclined to the portly side, his oratorical delivery somewhat the florid. As majority leader, however, he will have to do more listening, and behind-the-scenes maneuvering than he will speech-making. Majority leaders somehow or other are not usually great speakers; whether it is a paradox or not, they are more interested in persuasion than in oratory. It is their job to get things done.

Senator Barkley is not any more subtle or devious than was blunt Joseph T. Robinson, the forthright man he succeeds. But he is a hard worker, and intensely loyal to the President.

Senator Barkley has a good baritone voice but only one song. This is "Wagon Wheels." He has sung this more times than he likes to remember, and one colleague proposed, as the price of his vote for the majority leadership, that he either abandon his one song, or else widen his repertoire.

Chicago Police Are Blamed

(Continued from Page 1)

tain Mooney, would have been sufficient. But no time was allowed for a determination of the effectiveness of the gas in dispersing the crowd; guns followed almost instantaneously. From all the evidence we think it plain that the force employed by the police was far in excess of that which the occasion required. Its use must be ascribed either to gross inefficiency in the performance of police duty or a deliberate effort to intimidate the strikers.

4. "We conclude that the consequences of the Memorial Day encounter were clearly avoidable by the police. The action of the responsible authorities in setting the seal of their approval upon the conduct of the police not only fails to place responsibility where responsibility properly belongs, but will invite the repetition of similar incidents in the future."

Was Two-Man Report

The report was written by Robert M. La Follette (Prog.) of Wisconsin and Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah, who comprised the subcommittee. In a supplementary statement Senator Thomas generalized from the facts given in the lengthy and detailed report to inveigh against the use of police forces in such a way as to "seem to be allied to either side of a labor dispute."

The La Follette committee reviews evidence of police, strikers, reporters, other observers, the Paramount news film, and still pictures of cameramen.

Among conclusions are that:

The crowd of strikers did not come prepared to assault the police, contrary to latter's argument.

The crowd attempted to argue with the police in orderly manner, asserting its right to mass picketing.

First shots came from the police; these were unprovoked "except perhaps by a tree branch thrown by the strikers; and the second volley of police shots were simultaneous with the missiles thrown by the strikers."

The police attack came without warning.

The police department's investigation of the clash was "entirely inadequate" because it "started with an assumption of guilt on the part of the marchers and failed to make any impartial examination of the conduct of the police."

Other Conclusions

"The police surrounded the mass of fallen men and women, clubbing them as they attempted to rise. In groups of two or three they continued the pursuit, struck laggards to the ground, and clubbed the fallen where they lay."

The report says:

"Common sense tells us that shooting in the air cannot explain 40 gunshot wounds, the majority of them in the back.

"Neither the newsreel nor the newspaper photographs reveal any evidence of resistance on the part of the marchers. On the contrary, they show at least seven instances of police guns, not fired in the air, but leveled at those in retreat."

"But we cannot accept the view that the use of excessive force was only occasional or sporadic, the result of the emotional response of a few isolated patrolmen. On the contrary, the motion picture record makes it clear that the use of clubs, where clubs were clearly unnecessary, was the consistent policy of the police in the field.

"Our conclusion that the use of excessive force to disperse the marchers was deliberate is confirmed by consideration of their care of the wounded. The uncontradicted photographic and oral evidence, corroborated by admissions of the police themselves, establish that their treatment of the injured was characterised by the most callous indifference to human life and suffering. Wounded prisoners of war might have expected and received greater solicitude."

The report was submitted in support of a resolution simultaneously introduced asking allotment of an additional $50,000 to continue the committee's work of investigating violations of civil liberties.

Mrs. Barkley Gets First News of Husband's Rise

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—The woman most pleased about Senator Alben W. Barkley's election as Democratic leader hurried today to get an old Kentucky home ready for occupancy.

Mrs. Barkley sent her husband congratulations from Paducah, Ky., where she went three weeks ago to direct renovations of the old house on a farm which they recently purchased. It was to her that the Senator telegraphed first word of the honor accorded him yesterday.

Mrs. Barkley, dark-eyed and gay, has been closely associated with her husband's activities since he came here as a representative in 1913.

Their three children grew up here. One daughter, Mrs. Douglas MacArthur, now is in Naples with her vice-consul husband and daughter, Mimi.

But Mrs. Barkley has three grandchildren closer home—the six, three and two-year-old sons of their other daughter, Mrs. Max O'Rell Truitt, wife of the Maritime Commission's general counsel.

The two families live only a block and a half apart. A son, David Barkley, is employed in the Commerce Department.

Husband, family and home management comes first with Mrs. Barkley, but she finds time to go antique hunting, to play bridge and to knit.

'Pocket-in-One' Shot Gives Rise to Poser

OREGON CITY, Ore. (AP)—William Teague's "pocket-in-one" golf shot set a poser for the rule book.

Mr. Teague's drive off the fourteenth tee split the fairway but neither he nor other members of the foursome could find the ball.

About this time George Swafford, looking for a ball he had sliced onto the fourteenth fairway, felt a jar in his pocket and found Mr. Teague's ball had landed there.

He solved the question of how Mr. Teague should play his second shot by dropping the pellet to the fairway.

Supreme Court

(Continued from Page 1)

is anticipated. This would take the load of controversial legislation off the hands of legislatures in the regular session next year which everyone wants to keep brief in view of approaching elections.

No High Court Tinkering

The one unifying factor of the opposition, apparently, was common objection to appointment of new judges on the Supreme Court. On the other four subsidiary points of the original court bill, dealing primarily with procedure, no common feeling had yet developed. With the votes at hand to defeat the original court bill, Senator Wheeler has apparently taken responsibility for drafting a substitute but the reversal of situation has been too rapid to permit crystallization of sentiment as yet.

Only this one fact stands out, clear and unmistakable: the Robinson substitute bill, introduced two weeks ago, has passed with its author. There will be no tinkering with the size of the Supreme Court at this session of Congress. Indeed, one can go further.

The New Deal is not likely to touch the court in the rest of its history. As to whether the Supreme Court remains on its present liberal tack after this presidential defeat—that is another story.

Old political hands have taken over, the Senate situation to extricate the New Deal. The young enthusiasts are nowhere to be seen.

Old-Timers Mop Up

A political salvaging job has to be done, and the old-timers are naturally doing it. Mr. Roosevelt calls in Vice-President Garner as the key figure. At the White House also have been Senator Pat Harrison and Senator Key Pitman (D) of Nevada. Senator Hugo Black (D) of Alabama is about the only bona fide New Dealer, as distinguished from a mere Democrat, outside of Senator Barkley, himself, who has been consulted. The Mintons, Schwellenbachs and other vigorous progressives, have hardly been noticed.

The first test of Senator Barkley's leadership occurred today as debate began on the move to override Mr. Roosevelt's veto of the bill continuing low interest for farmers.

The bill was repassed over the veto in the House. Senator Barkley previously favored the bill, but in his new position is called upon to muster what force he can to support the President.

Washington also today speculated over the sharp reply written by Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York to Governor Lehman, who had publicly called upon him to vote against the now abandoned court plan. Senator Wagner gave no hint of what he might have done on the old bill, and declared he reserved judgment on the new measure. He did, however, tell the Governor where his sympathies lay, and rebuked him in anything but brotherly terms for volunteering advice as to how a Senator should vote.

Republicans in Dilemma

The Washington mood on the whole, however, today seemed to be one of conciliation. It was the calm after the storm. The Republicans are at leave to gloat over the President's defeat. But their tactical difficulty is, that from first to last they made no aggressive fight on the measure, though they opposed it. Their policy was one of silence. Men like Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan must regret today that they did not hurl themselves against the measure, to gain the political kudos of its defeat.

One of the Democratic leaders of the fight, Senator Wheeler, issued a statement yesterday on the proposed revised bill. He said:

Wheeler on New Bill

Our group is willing to work out legislation for reforms in the lower courts. The difference between the opposition's position and the position of some of the President's advisers is that we are for reform while they want control of the court.

We want to speed up decisions in the lower courts, to correct abuses in the lower courts in connection with injunction matters, to speed up appeals to the Supreme Court on constitutional matters and to prevent racketeering in connection with lower court receivership cases.

I am going to take up with our group a proposal to see if we can work out a proposition along these lines and submit it to the Administration for consideration.

We will definitely oppose the provision in the present bill creating a proctor for the Supreme Court because, while it might result in some good, the possibility of abuses is too great.

We oppose the provision in the pending bill for creation of a group of roving judges. I would be willing to provide in the bill that the Administration should have whatever number of judges it deems necessary. But I would not be willing to base it on age or on political consideration.

Where the Attorney General may say that there is need for new judges I favor giving him new judges regardless of whether twenty of fifty would be required.

Any compromise settlement will provide a definite understanding that there shall be no reprisals. It also will provide that there shall be no changes made in the bill when it comes before the House.

Hawaiian Stamp Approved In 'Territorial' Series

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—President Roosevelt approved the design today of a new stamp to represent Hawaii in a territorial postage series. The new stamp was brought to the White House by Postmaster General James A. Farley, who said it would be issued sometime after Sept. 17. It is a 3-center and will bear the likeness of the last king of Hawaii in a dark color on a light background.

Farmers Radio-Minded

Iowa farmers are radio-minded. There are 126,073 radio sets on 212,376 farms in the state.

Women Learn How to Secure Equality in Business World

(Continued from Page 1)

hundreds of women she is "haunted by the fear that their status in important fields of business and industry is being undermined, that they are up against something more serious and subtle than the tragedy of being out of a job."

Keeping Well Groomed

Mrs. Spilman painted a dire picture of the woman more than 30 in her quest for a job, but blamed women in part for being more emotional and personal than men, and said that they must learn to take proper care of themselves if they are to present "the vital, alert appearance that so captivates the eye of an employer."

Personal acquaintance with reality is needed by the high school or college graduate if she contemplates a business career, declared Miss Louise Cheney of the Home Insurance Company, New York City, adding:

"The student who has been passively guided and instructed must now become active, proceeding under her own power, and learning to do as well as to think."

Miss Cheney summed up the conclusions made at a series of round table discussions conducted by New York City commercial school educators in which it was brought out "that the best possible performance was of small value to the beginner unless she could meet personality requirements."

A vocational guidance program was advocated by Miss May Sheddan, public school teacher of Seymour, Tenn., who said that the majority of students finish high school and even college without knowing for what work they are best fitted or in what they are most interested. Miss Sheddan described the youth council project of the Knoxville Business and Professional Woman's Club by means of which vocational information is made available to students.

Vocational Counselors Asked

Both the education committee headed by Miss Josephine Bell of Blackwell, Okla., and the vocational advisory committee of which Miss Mary Stewart of Sacramento, Calif., is chairman asked the federation today to sponsor a definite campaign for the appointment of trained vocational counselors for schools and increased representation of women in departments of education to press for better vocational educational facilities for girls.

Miss Stewart also asked the federation to study how far schools can prepare young people for jobs and Miss Bell recommended co-operation of the clubs in obtaining state aid to increase and improve library service.

Miss Bell reported that members in 25 states are studying social, political and economic problems. Most of the Texas clubs are sponsoring some phase of social science investigation and Kansas clubs are making extensive studies of current legislation, proposed revision of county government, consumer rights, labor, finance, general welfare and security legislation, and international problems.

Some Club Activities

Five Nebraska clubs made a study of occupational opportunities for women in their respective communities. New Bedford, Mass., conducted a "job counseling" program. Elizabeth, N. J., carried on an ambitious vocational project. Each member of the Denver club was sponsor for one girl in South High School and gave her an opportunity to observe and do practical work in her chosen field.

Through the Ruston, La., club, every high school senior girl was placed for one day in an office or firm in the line of work she preferred. Salem, Ill., conducted a four-day series of vocational discussion groups for high school girls.

The first rumbles of the contest which will come on Friday over the proposed international woman's charter reached the floor of the convention in a discussion on the new legislative policy presented by Mrs. Dorothy J. Dunn of Arlington, Va., chairman of legislation.

The policy which was adopted embodied a pronouncement that no legislative action shall be taken by state or local groups in opposition to the stand of the national federation. Some members felt that this was a violation of states' rights and California led in opposition to it.

To Fight Discrimination

California is opposed to any form of protective legislation for women workers as are a number of other states including Minnesota, Michigan, and New Jersey. Two years ago the federation superseded a hands-off policy of some years standing by going on record as being against discriminatory legislation affecting business or professional women. The attempt at this convention will be to carry this further and oppose discriminatory legislation of any kind for any women workers.

The delegates were warned against choosing candidates for their good clothes or their pleasant manner by Miss Lena Madesin Phillips of New York City, international president, in a speech entitled "Brass Tacks."

Miss Phillips said:

"The primary test of a candidate's qualifications is whether she will take leadership as a serious obligation. Loyalty to a cause and a program should supersede loyalty to an individual. It is human to like our friends and the people we can enjoy socially but the federation is a business concern and good will and affability are no substitutes for directness, efficiency, intelligence and vision."

Miss Phillips also counseled her audience not to carry grudges against the friends of the friends who had opposed them for office, warned them against counting too much on the repeal by the House of Representatives of Section 213A since Senate action is still uncertain, and advised them to keep their organization machinery democratic, avoiding dictation by older members and providing for the expression of opinion by the younger ones.

In speeches on "Our Town's Business," Robert Lee Sutherland of Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Penna., made a plea for the abolition of slogans in favor of more intelligent understanding on the part of individual citizens and Dr. Charles M. Edwards Jr., of New York University asked the women to co-operate with consumer and retail groups in disseminating information about manufactured articles, to take leadership for sound legislation on retail stores, and to help educate smaller retailers in scientific storekeeping methods.

C. I. O. Union Wins New York Bus Vote

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 22—Virtually all employees of the surface transportation systems in Manhattan now are represented by the Transit Workers' Union, an affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization, following an election among employees of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company in which the Lewis union won over an independent organization.

Applications to hold collective bargaining referendums among employees of transport systems not yet within the C. I. O. fold will be made to the State Labor Relations Board today, according to union officials.

Results of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company election brought out 832 votes for the Lewis organization as against 222 cast for the Fifth Avenue Coach Employees Association. The union served notice that one of the major objectives was a closed shop contract and that it would present the company with a set of demands for higher wages and improved working conditions.

Permanent Registration Seen as Election Reform

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y., July 22 (AP) — Harold B. Johnson, publisher of the Watertown Times, told the New York State Election Commissioners Association annual convention yesterday that "permanent registration is an election law reform which seems bound to come in this state."

"It is only another reasonable step to further perfect our election machinery, cut down expense, contribute to the convenience and welfare of the people and extend still further expression of opinion at the polls," Mr. Johnson said.

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Reductions up to 40% throughout the store.
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Convention Fixes Duties of Court

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution.

Having left behind it the vexed question of legislative representation, settled by compromise, the convention turned to the establishment of the judicial and executive branches of government and finds a maze of complications in working out proper relationships among the three branches. Today: Delegates implied national judiciary is to declare void any legislation it finds contrary to the new Constitution.

Tomorrow: Framing of the Constitution stamped as revolutionary movement.

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, July 21, 1787.

Plain implication that the proposed National Judiciary is expected to declare void such legislation as it finds contrary to the new Constitution was voiced by four members of the Federal Convention today.

The point arose incidentally to the refusal of a plea strongly urged that the Judiciary, in addition to this power, should be joined with the Executive in the exercise of his authority to negative acts of the Legislature. This proposal failed by a vote of four states to three, with two divided.

The assembly also adhered to the clause in the resolutions under which judges are to be appointed by the second branch of the Legislature, rejecting after considerable discussion a motion that the Executive should nominate the judges subject to disapproval by the Senate. The vote on this point was six to three, the large states of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Virginia preferring executive appointment.

Opportunity to Remonstrate

The association of the members of the court in the veto power was urged by James Wilson. "The Judiciary," he said, "ought to have an opportunity of remonstrating against projected encroachments on the people as well as on themselves."

The powers of the judges merely as expositors of the law do not go far enough, he argued. "Laws may be unjust, unwise, dangerous, destructive, and yet may not be so unconstitutional as to justify the judges in refusing to give them effect. Let them have a share in the revisionary power and they will have an opportunity of counteracting the improper views of the Legislature."

James Madison seconded the motion and Oliver Ellsworth, himself a judge of the Superior Court in Connecticut, approved it as aiding the Executive.

Dangerous Innovation

The assumption the judges would pass upon the constitutionality of laws was made on both sides of the debate.

Luther Martin considered the joining of the judges with the Executive "a dangerous innovation," and added, "As to the constitutionality of laws, that point will come before the judges in their proper official character. In this character they have a negative on the laws. Join them with the Executive in revision and they will have a double negative." They will also lose the confidence of the people, he thought, if employed "in the task of remonstrating against popular measures."

Mr. Rutledge of South Carolina also believed that, "The judges ought never to give their opinion on a law till it comes before them."

But replying to Mr. Martin, Colonel Mason of Virginia said the judges in their expository capacity could impede only the operation of laws, not their enactment. "They could declare an unconstitutional law void." But as to any law however pernicious that did not come plainly under this description, they would have to give it free course. He wished them to help prevent the passage of such laws.

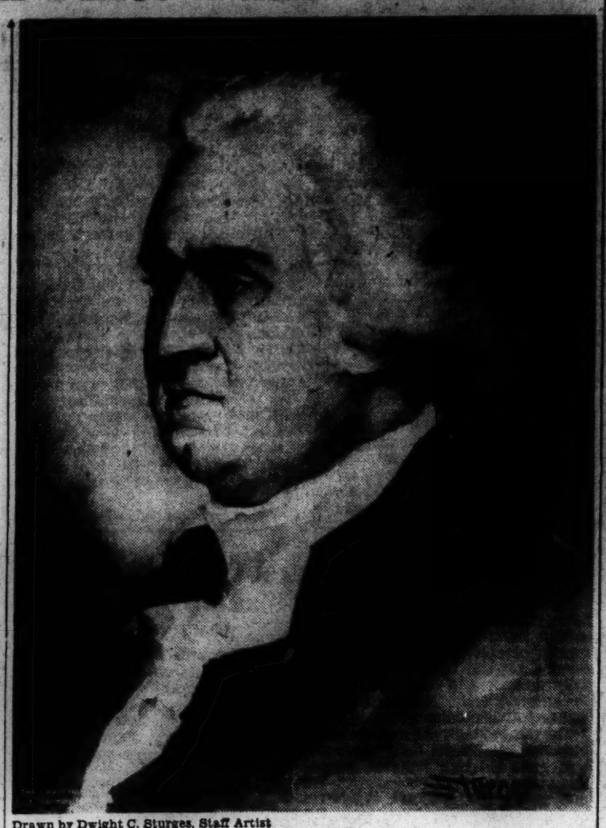
Thus four deputies, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Mason, Mr. Martin, and Mr. Rutledge, each a leading lawyer or jurist in his respective state, assumed irrespective of his side on the question under dispute that the new national Judiciary will have authority to disregard and nullify acts of the Legislature which violate the new Articles of Union—this although it is difficult to conceive of an act that would exceed the broad and unspecified powers in the present resolutions to legislate "for the general interests of the Union."

In addition, Mr. Gerry of Massachusetts remarked as long ago as June 4 in opposing a similar proposition that the judges in some states have set aside laws as being unconstitutional, and his colleague, Rufus King, then observed that, "The judges will have the expounding of these laws when they come before them, and they will no doubt stop the operation of such as shall appear repugnant to the Constitution."

Public prints here since the opening of the Convention have reported or commented upon at least three instances in which state courts have refused to give force to statutes which they held to be without constitutional basis.

The first and most important was that of Trevett v. Weeden in Rhode Island last fall in which the judges of the Superior Court refused to enforce the statute requiring merchants and creditors—in this instance a butcher—to take the depreciated state paper money. The ruling was based in part on failure to provide a jury trial. Full pamphlet reports of the case were advertised by booksellers here in May and it was referred to by Mr. Madison the other day.

Late last month, the Pennsylvania Packet reported the decision of the North Carolina Supreme Court in the case of Bayard v. Singleton, where it ignored and held invalid an act in regard to recovery of property confiscated during the war. Only day before yesterday newspapers carried a dispatch from Portsmouth, N. H., that the General Court (or legislature) had repealed the "ten pound act," which the justices of the Inferior Court had opposed as "unconstitutional and unjust."



Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges, Staff Artist

John Rutledge

South Carolina Jurist and Political Leader Who, After Studying Law in London, Established Himself in His Native City of Charleston. He Was a Delegate to the Stamp Act Congress and Continental Congress, Chairman of Committee That Drafted State Constitution for South Carolina and Was the First "President" or Governor of the State, 1776-78, and Again, 1779-82. Rutledge Was Active at the Federal Convention, Being a Strong Defender of Southern Property Rights. He Was Associate Justice, United States Supreme Court, 1789-91, Resigning to Become Chief Justice of State Supreme Court of South Carolina. He Was Nominated for Chief Justice, United States Supreme Court, but Was Not Confirmed

President Charged With 'Admitting' Tax-Loophole Use

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 22 (AP)—Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, last night, declared President Roosevelt was quoted in a published interview three years ago as having "admitted" making use of legal loopholes in the income tax law, and said:

"Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones."

At the annual dinner of the Dutchess County Republican Committee, Mr. Fish said in his prepared speech:

"I do not charge the President with violating the law, but when he admitted taking advantage of legal income tax loopholes it seems strangely inconsistent for him to use harsh words and to denounce other Americans for doing the same thing, charging them with being immoral, indecent and unethical."

Mr. Fish added that so far as he knew, the President never had denied the interview, which he said was published on Feb. 14, 1934, in the Chicago Tribune. He quoted from it as follows:

"'President Roosevelt today admitted that he has been one of thousands of American citizens to duck through some legal loophole in the income tax. In response to questions at his press conference the President related how an old barn built in 1790 and standing on his Hyde Park, N. Y., estate opened up for him a legal loophole in the income tax provisions on depreciation deductions.'"

When he appeared before the Congressional committee on tax evasions recently, Mr. Fish said, it was "on the explicit condition that I would not refer to the President."

"This drastic reservation smacked more of fascism than our American policy of freedom of speech," he added.

London's Up-to-Date Fire Headquarters

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 22—King George opened London's new fire brigade headquarters on the Albert Embankment yesterday.

The two steel constructed blocks, built at a cost of some £300,000, stand on a site specially chosen for its strategic position, giving easy access to two bridges and a number of main roads.

The London Fire Brigade claims that the headquarters will be one of the finest fire stations in the world. Latest developments in modern technique are fully represented, the result of research journeys to foreign capitals by special fire brigade officers.

The Main Building

In the basement of the main block is a laundry, a mechanically stoked series of boilers and a demonstration room for sprinkler systems. On the ground floor is the appliance room, having seven "runouts." The fire-fighting apparatus will always stand ready with engines kept warm by special apparatus. To ease oiling and repair operations a new type of lifting ram has been included in the equipment.

Other features of this 10-story building include a large gymnasium for the fire-fighters, a modern canteen, a workshop, a breathing-apparatus room, storerooms and a watch room in which an officer is always on duty. Next to this is the office of the General Post Office representative whose duty it will be to order immediate repairs to telephone lines and alarms and see that the telephone system of the brigade is always working with maximum efficiency.

The second block houses additional apparatus and cars, as well as the residential quarters of the firemen. In addition there is in this block a "Fire Brigade College," with lecture rooms and a training school.

Arena for Exhibitions

From the public's point of view, perhaps the most interesting improvement is in facilities for watching regular weekly demonstrations of efficiency by the headquarters staff.

A feature of the London Fire Brigade's activities has for a long time been the Wednesday "free shows." The public is welcome, but at the old headquarters there is only room for 500 spectators.

The new headquarters have been so designed that the central "arena" has galleries accommodating 1000 spectators under cover. Here, while the Fire Brigade Band plays stirring tunes, London's firemen will show the speed with which they can go about their rescue work.

The headquarters, situated in Southwark Bridge Road, which have served the Brigade for some 60 years, will continue to serve, but in future only in the lesser capacity of a branch station.

Merchant Wins Fame as Painter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Fame has come to Mr. Cyril J. Ross, exhibitor in this year's Royal Academy, through the work he does in his spare time.

Mr. Ross, in the short space of two years, has stepped to the front rank of British painters in oils with his studies of Jewish types. His work is now receiving considerable attention in artistic circles.

During working hours Mr. Ross is chairman and managing director of a well known Oxford Street store and its associated companies.

Inspired by a portrait of his wife, painted by an eminent artist some two and a half years ago, the city store chief took up painting in oils for the first time.

Very shortly afterwards his first picture, entitled "For I will fear no evil," was accepted by the Royal Academy.

In general Mr. Ross selects his themes from subjects of historical and Jewish interest; most of his pictures depict scenes from the Holy Land or types chosen from Jewish refugees constantly passing through Britain.

This year two of his pictures have been accepted by the Royal Academy. One depicts a Jew appealing for justice, the other is a picture of a Jewish refugee intently studying a map of the Holy Land.

Curiously enough, as much interest has been shown in art circles here for one picture rejected this year as for the two accepted. The rejected picture is also Mr. Ross's favorite. It is the picture of a refugee seated on a bench, waiting to go into exile, he knows not where.

Apart from the technical quality of the work, Mr. Ross's oil studies attract attention by the obviously powerful sincerity of thought.

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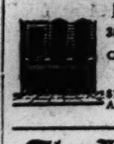
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Popular Front for Switzerland: Proposal to Build Right Party That Will Win Rights of Left

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA — Shall Switzerland have a "popular front"? This question is becoming a very lively issue in this country.

A characteristic feature of the Swiss situation is a sharp opposition between the socialistic and the national parties. At the moment the latter represent two-thirds of the electorate. The Socialists are perhaps more to the left than in most other European countries. In 1918 they staged a revolution, and set up a soviet on Armistice day. It took several days and a miniature civil war to overcome them. Except for a temporary success here and there—notably when they won their way to office in Geneva, from which they have just been ousted—they have been unable to make much headway. This is no doubt partly due to the fact that the internationalistic tenets of socialism run contrary to the autonomy of the cantons and might endanger the federal structure of the country.

The effects of the depression on the working masses and on the peasants who are in debt have been such that some of the influential members of the Center party (called "radicals" in Switzerland), forming the most important part in the national bloc now in power, have conceived the idea of so enlarging that coalition as to include the most moderate wing of the socialist party.

A scheme of this nature was suggested in Lucerne at the Center party convention last month, by Walter Stucki, Swiss financial wizard, and influential party "boss." Herr Stucki would "bridge the rift" between Swiss citizens, and build a bigger "Central party." He argues that Socialists having of late accepted to vote the appropriations necessary to the national defence, they have given a sufficient proof of patriotism and could be entrusted with responsibilities.

The Stucki formula claims to be the converse of the "Popular Front" idea as worked in France and Spain. Instead of the Left parties attracting to themselves the left wing of the Rights, it would be the Right parties who would attract the right wing of the Lefts. Herr Stucki's opponents, however, allege that the efforts in practice would be exactly the opposite—mainly because of the fact that a large part of the Right refuses to be drawn into a combination with the Left on any terms whatsoever.

Herr Stucki has suggested that the Swiss cabinet, which has traditionally seven seats, should be enlarged to include two more ministers, Socialists. This shows that Herr Stucki does not intend to exclude the powerful Roman Catholic, peasant and Protestant conservative parties. But it is extremely doubtful whether the latter would accept the new "concentration."

Even in Herr Stucki's party, the "radicals," dissidents are numerous. Mr. Vallotton, head of the powerful Vaud "radicals" has declared in no uncertain terms against the admission of socialists to the executive. This means that a large section of voters in French-speaking Switzerland are opposing the Stucki plan.

Unless this difficulty is got over, Herr Stucki will be obliged to rely on the French-Swiss Socialists, whom their opponents regard as very "pink," and who are opposed to the federal basis of the Swiss system of government. He would have to call on them because the federalist idea does not permit him to constitute a Government without French-Swiss representation.

This is why the Federal Council or Cabinet has rejected Herr Stucki's proposals. But the latter is continuing his campaign. He finds strong support in German Switzerland, especially among the numerous Berne peasantry, who have been hard hit by the depression. Recent elections have indicated that a large proportion of the rural vote (now peasant or "radical") is ready to pass over to a "red-and-green" alliance.

General elections in Berne are only a few months ahead. If the present trend continues, Herr Stucki will be in a position to impose his plan in spite of the present national bloc. The latter is therefore faced with a serious problem, and is fighting against heavy odds. At the moment it certainly looks as if the Stucki plan will lead to a "popular front," which even if it does not bear that name, will have its center of gravity a good deal to the left. Unless the present efforts to free the small peasants from the burden of their heavy mortgages succeed, a "Popular Front" is regarded by many political prophets as practically certain in this country.

Herr Stucki, however, suffered a definite setback at the Radical Party conference at Olten, July 11, when a majority of the delegates showed themselves distinctly hostile to the Popular Front proposals.

Dail Labor Chief

Wide World

William Norton

Holds Balance of Power in Dublin Legislative Decisions

Labor Party in Free State Holds Rein on Dail Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, July 22—The Irish Free State's ninth Dail, meeting yesterday for the first time since the recent elections, found Eamon de Valera, President of the Executive Council, although re-elected yesterday by a vote of 82 to 52, in the awkward position of having only 69 deputies of his own party to match the 69 of all other parties.

The second most important figure after Mr. de Valera in the new Dail is not William T. Cosgrave, leader of the opposition Fine Gael party, but Labor Leader William Norton, whose party was the only one to register any net gain in the polling of July 1.

Labor with 13 seats holds the balance. In the last Government it mostly supported Mr. de Valera. But now it is in a very different position and able to drive a hard bargain for its support.

Statements of policy issued since the elections by the Labor Party and by Mr. Norton are therefore of great interest. Speaking to his constituents in Kildare, Mr. Norton said that his party being thoroughly national and republican would strive to ensure that the national advance would continue unimpeded.

Larger Measure of Liberty

Because members of the Labor Party believed that the destiny of the country was not to be found in a forced partnership with the other countries of the British Commonwealth, they claimed that their people must enjoy as large a measure of liberty in their own land as the Frenchman, the Belgian or the Dane enjoyed in their respective countries.

At first sight, this statement seems to throw little light on the prospects of Anglo-Irish relations except to indicate that Labor will be behind Mr. de Valera in his inflexible attitude to the land annuities question. Nevertheless, the vagueness of the term "forced partnership" gives Mr. Norton a chance to change his mind if he thinks fit.

Incidentally, it may be pointed out in connection with Mr. Norton's statement that the people of the Irish Free State are in a much more favored position in several respects than the people of the countries he mentions—France, Belgium and Denmark. For instance, Irish people are perfectly free to leave their country for work in Britain. They are doing this in increasing numbers and this drain of many of the best of the young people is one of the Free State's serious problems.

A second point is that the Free State Government knows that it can rely implicitly on Britain for defense in case of war.

The Labor Party itself recognizes the former situation in its recent statement of policy. It says, "In spite of all the talk of prosperity, the fact remains that tens of thousands of our people are being compelled to emigrate to Britain to escape the evil of unemployment at home."

"The widespread underpayment of agricultural workers," the statement continues, "and the impoverished condition of small farmers, furnish conclusive evidence of the existence of a condition of chronic misery among large sections of our people."

The Labor Party, in short, has no illusions about Mr. de Valera's "Utopia." Its aim will be to improve conditions for the people at all costs. Will it be prepared to advocate peace with Britain for the sake of its ideal? There is certainly hope for some form of economic settlement.

With regard to the new Constitution which was approved by a majority of votes cast in a plebiscite held at the same time as the elections, the Labor Party will support it in the main. But those articles which are held to give the new President undue and possibly dictatorial powers, and which would weaken the powers of the trades union movement, or take away any of the freedom of the press, will be met with the strongest opposition.

Mandate on Constitution?

Altogether, what with Labor's likes and dislikes and the official opposition of 48 of Mr. Cosgrave's party, to say nothing of the extremely sharp tongues of some half dozen independents, Mr. de Valera seems at present to have no easy time ahead.

The President of the Executive Council has so far feigned chief consolation for disappointing election results in the nation's acceptance of the new Constitution. In a statement issued to the press he said: "Within six months from now the Constitution will be in operation as a fundamental law—the foundation on which the whole political structure of our State will rest."

There are people here, however, who hold that Mr. de Valera has received no real mandate for his Constitution. The Irish Times, independent Conservative organ, points out that although 686,042 votes were cast for the Constitution and 528,362 against, no fewer than 104,805 were spoiled.

What is more, it asks what would have happened if the plebiscite had been held in the whole of the 32 counties of Ireland. It is a reasonable question, seeing that the Constitution was framed for the whole of Ireland, North and South. One can hardly imagine any other reply than that Ulster would have speedily cancelled out the 150,000 majority in the Free State.

Mexico Extends Its Railways To Remote Regions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—In the face of tremendous odds imposed by climatic and geographical conditions, the Mexican Government is carrying out an extensive program of railway building in a determined effort to break down the isolation of its remote regions.

Approximately $3,334,000 have been spent on this program in less than a year, according to an announcement by the Secretary of Communications. The major purpose of the program is to connect northern and southern regions of great productivity with the capital and with ports.

The chief hazard in the northwestern part of the country is the perilous Desert of Altar at the head of the Gulf of California. This desert, which must be crossed in order to link Lower California by rail with the rest of the country, has already taken a heavy toll of lives from the construction gangs.

This region is to be penetrated by two lines, one of which is under construction, and the other of which is being planned. The first of these will extend from Mexicali on the California border to Puerto Peñasco, Sonora, on the Gulf of California. The second will connect Puerto Peñasco with the Southern Pacific Railway at Magdalena, Sonora.

The most extensive line under construction circles the Gulf of Mexico and runs through tropical jungles and swamps. It will extend from the port of Campeche across the states of Campeche and Tabasco, into the state of Vera Cruz. Here it will connect with the interoceanic line linking Puerto Mexico, on the Gulf of Campeche, with Salina Cruz on the Gulf of Tehuantepec. This line also will connect with the port of Vera Cruz and the capital, thereby giving direct access from this region, rich in tropical products, to the capital and eastern and western ports.

A third line under construction will connect the city of Uruapan, Michoacan, with the port of Lagunillas, Guerrero, on the Pacific Coast. Completion of this line will provide another Pacific outlet from Mexico City since Uruapan is already linked with Mexico City by rail.

The technical personnel supervising the construction has been selected from the best Mexican engineers, says the announcement from the secretary of communications. The two greatest difficulties which they have encountered have been the adverse climatic conditions and the necessity of transporting large quantities of materials into regions previously crossed only on foot or by burro train.

Boats and trains have brought the materials to the points where special highways had to be constructed to reach the interior. Telephone and telegraph lines have been built and portable radio stations installed to solve the problems of communication. In all instances, it is stated, the best machinery is being used in order to spare human labor in the inclement zones.

Withdrawal of Chinese Troops Eases Tension in Far East

TIENTSIN, July 22 (AP)—Chinese troop withdrawals from the Wanpinghsien battle zone west of Peiping eased Sino-Japanese tension in North China.

Two weeks after conflict broke out in the area, almost all soldiers of the Chinese 29th army were evacuated under an agreement calling also for withdrawal of Japanese troops.

Chinese said that the next 24 hours may tell whether the Japanese will fulfill their part of the bargain or attempt to occupy the demilitarized zone.

They declared such occupation would give the Japanese control of the northern terminal of the strategic Pieping-Hankow Railroad.

The Sino-Japanese understanding provided for withdrawal of Japanese troops after Chinese regulars in the area had been replaced by officers entrusted with maintenance of civil order.

Japanese maintained watch during the day as the Chinese soldiers departed. Machine gunners guarded trenches behind which batteries of howitzers were trained on Wanpinghsien. Secondary batteries pointed north toward Peiping.

No firing was heard from the Japanese front lines except one outburst from a machine gun near Wanpinghsien which went unanswered.

It was estimated that there were between 14,000 and 15,000 Japanese troops in the area. South and east of Peiping, Japanese positions were being strengthened with the erection of earthworks and barbed wire entanglements.

Batteries were camouflaged as a precaution against possible air attacks.

Trucks which transported troops and munitions to the front from the Fengtai field headquarters were covered partially with branches while soldiers disguised their steel helmets under leaves.

Truce Eases Tension in East

(Continued from Page 1)

(Japan grants no such reciprocal rights to China).

6. Settlement of and reparation for a whole series of alleged acts of violence suffered by Japanese nationals in China at the hands of Chinese, including a number of mob slayings.

7. Lowering of tariffs on Japanese goods.

8. Recognition by China of Manchoukuo, the state Japan organized out of former Chinese provinces in Manchuria.

Pressure by Nanking

A dispatch to the newspaper Asahi from Nanking says that despite the Peiping agreement the larger issues betwen Japan and China remain unsolved. The paper adds that it is expected that hereafter Nanking will exert even stronger pressure upon the Hopei-Chahar regime in whose name the agreement was concluded and that the northward advance of troops of the Chinese central government will continue.

This, Asahi says, will bring about even greater tension between the two countries and lead to fresh trouble. Gen. Sun Cheh-yuan, chairman of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council, has already foreseen this development, the dispatch says, and has failed to send any reports to Nanking regarding the agreement with the Japanese authorities or any part of the text.

A dispatch direct from the Peiping correspondent of Nichi-Nichi declares that the terms of the agreement were by no means being fully carried out, as some of the Chinese troops still hold their positions in the so-called evacuated area.

Future Relations at Stake

With Japanese and Chinese troops facing each other and ready to attack on the slightest provocation, one fact stands out so clearly in the present struggle between Japan and China that it cannot be obscured. This is that the fundamental issue is that of the future relations between the two countries.

Are they to live together in the Far East at peace and on terms of equality or is China to trail behind while Japan controls and directs the destiny of this part of the world?

There is a bewildering array of names of Chinese and Japanese generals, of secret and sectional agreements, and of cluttering secondary issues in the news coming out of China today. All of them, however, cannot fail to obscure this essential fact.

When Manchuria was cut away from China proper and made into an Empire closely allied to Japan in a political, military and economic way, the Tokyo Government and the War Office felt that the northern part of China should be made into a special zone under Chinese sovereignty but also under Japanese influence.

Hopei-Chahar Arrangement

Tokyo felt this to be necessary from the standpoint of economic and military preparedness against attack from Soviet Russia and during the latter half of 1935 this goal was accomplished in effect. The Hopei-Chahar Political Council, composed of Chinese officials, was set up to govern these two North China provinces and they were declared autonomous but not independent of Nanking.

As Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, the Chinese Premier, made progress in the steady reunification of his country and the strengthening of the National Government at Nanking and of the Chinese army he turned his eyes toward North China with the idea of abolishing this autonomy.

An autonomous North China under Japanese influence was what Tokyo wanted. North China as an integral part of China proper was what Nanking wanted. The two are irreconcilable.

The Tokyo Government insists that the present trouble be settled between the Japanese North China garrison and the Hopei-Chahar Political Council alone. The Nanking Government insists that this crisis and the deeper issues involved be dealt with between the Governments of China and Japan themselves.

Stage Set for Action

The stage is all set for a major war to determine whether China is to be mistress in her own house,

'Just in Case' on Pole Flight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JACINTO, Calif., July 22 (AP) — The huge red-winged monoplane in which three Russians set a distance record on a flight over the North Pole last week was being dismantled today for shipment back to Moscow. Soviet technical experts supervised the work at the cow pasture where the ship landed after a 6262-mile flight. The fliers will visit Washington and New York before sailing home.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 22—"Just in case" apparently was the attitude of the three Russian airplane pilots who blazed an aerial pathway over the North Pole from Moscow to the United States last month.

When their plane was dismantled at the United States Army's Pearson Field, it was found that the polar craft carried provisions which would have supplied the three men for approximately three months, even in the Arctic.

Included in the supply list, according to J. L. Bacon, manager of the Vancouver municipal airport, were three months' supply of canned food; pistols, rifles and ammunition and 15 pounds of salt; a rubber boat; flares, ample supply of drinking water and Arctic clothing.

Mr. Bacon, who did the dismantling and crating of the plane for shipment back to Moscow, also described several new "wrinkles" adopted by the Russians to meet emergencies of the polar flight.

An elaborate system of "water" wings was installed which would have kept the plane afloat if it had been forced to land in the ocean.

Motor fuel used was of a new type, apparently a mixture of high-test gasoline and stove oil. Supplementing the carburetor was an injection system, while the high-compression motor was built along diesel engine lines. A metered fuel pump showed exact consumption of gasoline.

Design of the wings was such that they had great lifting power and they were so constructed of duralumin, covered with fabric strung taut, that a vibration resulted and preventing formation of ice.

Alcohol sprayed at the base of the propeller also prevented ice. The pitch of the blades could be varied.

It made little difference to the cruising and landing speed of the plane whether it was loaded or not, Mr. Bacon said the Russian trio told him.

LaGuardia Boomed At Welfare Island

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 22—Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia today has a hand-cut copper medallion, inlaid with old German silver, as symbol of the hearty good wishes that the 1700 indigent aged who are the city's charges on Welfare Island hold for his re-election. The plaque was made by the inmates, who told the Mayor that their institution had been a very unhappy place before the LaGuardia administration and that "nothing could be too bad for those scoundrels who committed maltreatment of the guests of the city in this home, taking advantage of the limited powers of those in their charge."

Mayor LaGuardia replied that the conditions his administration had found there would "live as an everlasting shame to the city of New York." He had come to the East River institution from the convention of the New York State Association of Sealers of Weights and Measures, where he himself had forecast "four more years" of Fusion rule. This was when Texans at the convention presented him with "a real Texas fighting hat to toss in the ring of the coming campaign," and received the Mayor's assurance that if they came again "next year, or the year after next or the year after that," he would still be in City Hall to greet them.

One Rug in County

Tax returns in one Kansas county showed only one rug and two shotguns owned by inhabitants.

Group of Texas Mothers-in-Law Form Association

AUSTIN, Texas, July 22 (AP)—Five Texas mothers-in-law bade their jibed-at sisters throughout the nation yesterday to become members of the incorporated "National Association of Mothers-in-Law Clubs," but Gene Howe wasn't on hand to cheer them.

Mr. Howe, editor-philosopher of an Amarillo newspaper, has been saying nice things about mothers-in-law since 1934. That year he made the country mother-in-law conscious by launching an annual celebration to honor all such relatives, in penance for the jokes he printed at the expense of his wife's mother, Mrs. Nellie Donald.

Yesterday Mrs. Donald and four colleagues were granted a charter for a corporation under Texas laws, designed to "preserve the American home."

This was taking place while Editor Howe was visiting his mother in Westport, Conn., according to Amarillo sources.

Incorporators with Mrs. Donald were Mrs. Melissa Griggs, Mrs. Lee Anna Thompson, Mrs. Sadie Curtis and Mrs. Willie Griggs. They will be directors.

They and hundreds of other mothers-in-law have gathered in Amarillo annually since Howe's first efforts to make amends in 1934. So much to-do was made over their celebrations that Gov. James V. Allred officially urged the whole state to pay them homage.

The new organization aims at providing "for the dissemination of such information as may prove to be educational and advantageous in the preservation of ideals that have historically clustered about the American home."

There is no capital stock. Amarillo will be headquarters.

Mrs. Roosevelt Gets Goldwyn's Apology

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., July 22 (AP)—Samuel Goldwyn, motion picture producer, yesterday explained a statement credited to him, that Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the President, had been employed to write advertising for one of his pictures.

"I want to apologize to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt for the publicity statements recently circulated that she has been engaged as one of my advertising writers," said Mr. Goldwyn's statement. "This is not true."

Mrs. Roosevelt, through her literary agent, George Bye, Mr. Goldwyn said, was told a story and as a result wrote an editorial. Mrs. Roosevelt permitted him to buy the editorial, he added, to use in a series of advertisements.

New Scottsboro Sentence

DECATUR, Ala., July 22 (AP)—Imprisonment for 99 years was decreed yesterday for Andy Wright by the tenth jury in six years to return a guilty verdict in the "Scottsboro case."

NEW YORK CITY

MARTIN & MARTIN

Annual Summer Sale

MEN'S and WOMEN'S SHOES

Reductions Range From 10% to 30%

3 West 50th St. CI 7-6889

NEW YORK CITY

Colonial Printing Co.

COMMERCIAL PRINTERS

Church Printing a Specialty

Tel. Cathedral 8-5012

2867 Broadway at W. 111th St.

THE NEW PAUL GAIRE'S SALON

Heart of Steam Permanent Waves

Presents Our new VITOIL solution For Waves of Glamour on all Hair

Kool-Kurline Permanent STEAM WAVE (No Electricity) 5.00 COMPLETE Incl. Vitamin Oil Lotion

White Hair Our Specialty

SHAMPOO and HAIR STYLE, $1.00

To MONITOR READERS we offer 10% Disc. on Permanent Waves upon presenting this ad.

PHONE FOR APPOINTMENT

67 W. 44 St. Near 6 Ave. NEW YORK CITY

Open Thursday Eve.—MUrray Hill 2-8557

11 SO. BROADWAY, YONKERS, N. Y.

COWARD'S SPECIAL SUMMER TECHNIQUE

We've taken the kind of white shoes you love so well and done them up a *new* way . . . with *our own* particularly scientific technique. As thousands of women know, this is the time of year when Coward comfort is a sheer *necessity* — obviously, there's a reason. It's the way we make our shoes . . . and the lasts we use. "Caraway" and "Caldwell" are stunning examples.

(Caldwell) White buck; blue, tan or black calf. (Caraway) White kid; white buck with tan, blue, purple or Coronation red calf trim

BOTH ON LAST #19

Caldwell

$10.85

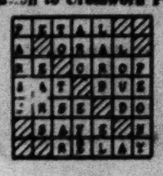
Caraway

this a new pair of fashion in

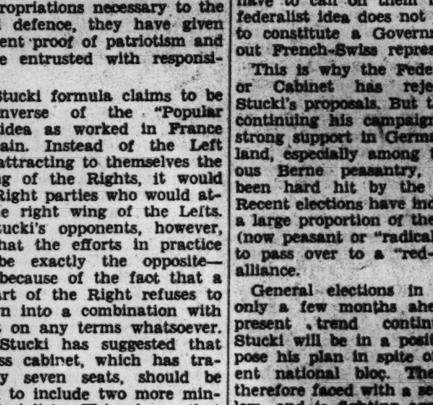
COWARD comfort

270 GREENWICH STREET
37 WEST 47TH STREET
*EMPIRE STATE BLDG. (20 W. 34)
FULTON and HOYT STS., BKLYN.
10 WEST STREET, BOSTON
*Open Thursdays 'til 9 P. M.

Solution to Crossword Puzzle



Two indispensable furniture features



Butler's Tray—a nineteen-inch high stand, Chinese Chippendale motif and a removable serving tray with drop sides and hand grips for carrying. When the tray is placed on the stand and sides dropped, it becomes a large, 34½ x 26 inch oval. Mahogany and mahogany veneers . . . 22.50

Nest of Tables—three tables in Louis XIV period in richly toned walnut veneers. The large table measures 22 x 15 inches and stands 23 inches high. Each table top has matched veneers and carved bases . . . . . Complete 19.75

John Wanamaker

Philadelphia New York

McCutcheon's

IN NEW YORK

fine household

linens

Choose your fine linens where the selection is wide and varied. "Quality First" is our motto. Then we see to it that you have many styles from which to choose — and that the prices are commensurate with our famous quality.

FIFTH AVENUE AT 49TH STREET • PL. 3-1000

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

FOR RENT

Now stores, fine location, St. Johns Place and Brooklyn Ave.

ALSO

attractive seven-room apartment suitable for professional purposes

AND

seven-room duplex apartment, all light, airy rooms; residential section; good transportation.

Inquire 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

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Rents Reasonable

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Verified Lubrication ESSO

ATLAS

TIRES—TUBES—BATTERIES

Motor Analyzation

Conscientious Repair Work

CATON SERVICENTER

Caton and Coney Island Avenues

Windsor 8-8829

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

TEXACO FIRE-CHIEF GASOLINE

Let us Marfak your car

Goodyear Tires and Tubes

Prestolite and Delco Batteries

Prepare Your Car for Summer Driving

Parade Grounds Service

Coney Island Avenue, at Caton

Windsor 8-8829

Our AUGUST SALES of Fur and Cloth COATS begin MONDAY July 26th with Guaranteed Savings of 25% to 33⅓%!

Freda Beauty Salon

Where Smart Coiffures Are Every Day Features

Be smartly groomed for every occasion. Every woman wants to look her best. Our operators give individual attention to the style of hairdressing for each patron . . . this accounts for the added attractiveness of our permanent waves.

274 75TH STREET
SHORE ROAD 5-9449
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

From 'Vamp' to 'Heroine': Evolution of a Movie Type

Fourth in a series of 12 articles on the evolution of the movies. The fifth article will appear tomorrow.

A good deal of fun has been poked at the early screen character known as the Vamp and, indeed, looking at the illustrations to those old pictures we cannot avoid smiling at the outrageous clothes and obvious poses. Yet at the time audiences seemed to take them seriously and they must have represented more than just the feminine equivalent of a Villain.

The longing for Glamour has always been a part of our theatrical background and, amid cascades of golden curls and general sweetness, the Vamp offered satisfaction to that longing. The Vamp differed, too, from the Villain in that she was usually played by a younger person.

Villains were always mature if not even elderly (as when foreclosing the mortgage) but, although older women with stage experience came occasionally to the early screen, they were confined to "Madame X" parts and a younger type was needed for the sirens who were to win and break the hearts of men. They should be young and yet Women of the World which put quite a strain upon the capabilities of inexperienced screen actresses. Much depended upon the director, as we saw when Cecil B. De Mille took Bebe Daniels from comedies and turned her into the King's Favorite in the Babylonian scene of "Male and Female."

At that time, playing the heroine cannot have been very stimulating although the younger and more vivacious actresses were allowed to romp about in the parts of young orphans, city gamins, hill girls, and the like. We are not concerned with this type at present, however. Such placidly beautiful heroines as Katherine MacDonald, Agnes Ayres, Corinne Griffith and Alice Terry had little to do but act as foil for the manly hero and be rescued by his devoted efforts, although we do remember attractive portrayals, in the quiet manner, by Lois Wilson in "What Every Woman Knows" and by May McAvoy in "Sentimental Tommy" and, later, in "The Enchanted Cottage." Neither of these girls hesitated to make themselves look unattractive in the cause of art. An even better example of this courage was given by Leatrice Joy in Marshall Neilan's "Minnie"—a study of a small-town girl.

More Sophisticated Type

There was also a slightly more sophisticated type that skirted the province of the Vamp but retained public sympathy. At the head of this group we find Cecil De Mille and Gloria Swanson with a combination of bath tub, weird costume and rather sulky characterization. Then there was Betty Compson whose somewhat bitter energy showed to advantage in "The Miracle Man." Elsie Ferguson, too, brought a definitely more mature personality to the screen occasionally as in "Barbary Sheep." Anna Q. Nilsson was our first Swedish love and Norma Talmadge became our most natural heroine of this type holding our interest whether as "The Probation Wife," as a Chinese girl in "The Forbidden City," or when changing to the poignant picture of Moonyeen in "Smilin' Through."

The sudden popularity of Pola Negri with her vitality and emotional force threw all these groups into confusion or perhaps it merely pointed up a general change in public taste. In place of the appealing vivacity of Mary Pickford and Marguerite Clark we were given the boisterous exuberance of Clara Bow and Colleen Moore. Gloria Swanson put off the fancy costumes and turned in her most vivid characterization (up to that time) in "The Humming Bird," a story of the Parisian underworld. Norma Talmade turned to realism and made "Within the Law."

Barbara La Marr and Nita Naldi, to be sure, were still pursuing their lush and threatening way, but Jetta Goudal, previously a slant-eyed and inscrutable menace, became the heroine of "Three Faces East," confronted, surprisingly, by Clive Brook as a German spy whom she must love and destroy. Her sudden change of roles would have been more remarkable if the plot of the story had not tended to confuse us; we were not perfectly sure until the end which character was on which side and so our sympathies were not clearly enlisted.

Cold-Hearted Schemer

Much more marked, however, was the portrait presented by Phyllis Haver in "Chicago." Here we had not merely a foolish or erring child, as in the Clara Bow type, but a genuinely selfish and cold-hearted little schemer (and a blonde at that!) such as the early Vamp could not have shown us since she was never allowed to explain her motives and actions. "Chicago" was taken from a successful play and was part of the realistic wave that reached us with "Broadway." The character was, therefore, no invention of the screen but it was a distinct change that it should be presented at all. The same can be said of "The Letter" in which Jeanne Eagels gave perhaps the most devastatingly merciless picture of genteel homicide that has been seen upon the screen. Here were two characterizations that would inevitably have been classed as menacing before that time (1927-9) yet because they were not presented unsympathetically became of major interest as studies. Not yet, however, were such characters presented joyfully or admiringly. In "The Flesh and the Devil" we were asked to rejoice, even, when the heroine (Greta Garbo) fell through the ice and released the two devoted young men from her evil spell. We were equally glad to be rid of Bacianova, trying to spoil her child's life in "Forgotten Faces" or to ruin her husband's younger brother in "A Dangerous Woman." The Vamp was not yet the Heroine although occupying the center of the stage.

Studies in Repentance

Meanwhile, we had a series of studies of repentance, as Pauline Starke was killed in "Captain Salvation" and Dolores Del Rio went to Siberia in "Resurrection"; watching Nancy Carroll exhibit a few qualms of conscience in "Shopworn Angel" and Ruth Chatterton brood elegantly in "Lady of Scandal" and "Anybody's Woman." The tremendous success of "What Price Glory," however, released the heroine from this necessity and the deft presentment of mitigating circumstances allowed audiences to applaud when Joan Crawford, in "Letty Lynton," was relieved from a charge of murder by the noble lying of most of the cast, and Norma Shearer had her fling in "A Free Soul."

Mitigating circumstances were, indeed, one of the principal contributions of the plays that came in with talking pictures and extended into every realm of life. Some of these studies were serious as Helen Hayes' in "Sin of Madelon Claudet," some frankly frivolous as Jean Harlow's in "Red Dust," some thickly sentimentalized under a coating of realism as Marlene Dietrich's in "Shanghai Express" and Greta Garbo's "Susan Lennox." It was an era of self-depreciation and vaunted freedom with Constance Bennett investigating "This Thing Called Love," when Kay Francis was a "False Madonna" and Claudette Colbert "A Misleading Lady" when Bette Davis became a definitely unsympathetic character in "Cabin in the Cotton" and Helen Twelvetrees was "Unashamed."

By this time we no longer had a heroine in the accepted sense of the word, only a succession of characters displaying different characteristics, which no doubt was a triumph for realism or at least for a broad-minded understanding of human nature. It led to some rather amusing situations, however, as in "The Animal Kingdom" where producer and director had evidently supposed that the forthright and understanding character played by Ann Harding was the sympathetic one whereas audiences preferred instead the despised and conventional wife of Myrna Loy.

Myrna Loy, indeed, in her own career illustrates the changes that have taken place in type and character. Her first striking part was as the wicked queen, Morgan Le Fay of 'A Connecticut Yankee" and because of her success in the usual slant-eyed make-up she seemed fated to play the menace indefinitely. With styles of pictures changing, she was first allowed to become merely disagreeable, as in "Emma," then to have her worldliness touched by the simple sincerity of John Barrymore in "Topaze." After the thankless role in "The Animal Kingdom" turned out to be popular, she was given the rather foolish heroine of "When Ladies Meet," infatuated with an older man; and, it being certain by then that she was both the type and the actress that the public wanted, she became Nora Charles of "The Thin Man" and is at present admired as the perfect example of an understanding and devoted wife. All done without mirrors in a space of three years.

Lately, the heroine has shown us glimpses of her old self. The performances of Irene Dunne offered a note of refinement that we should have to return to the silent days of Florence Vidor to duplicate. A glimpse of the same thing appeared in Virginia Bruce's Jenny Lind of "The Mighty Barnum." The success, too, of such pictures as "Little Women" and "The Barretts of Wimpole Street" drew the spotlight back temporarily to the old-fashioned heroine. She probably will continue to visit us if only in costume and semi-historical pictures but it is doubtful if we shall ever see the old-fashioned Vamp in her full perfection. Her glamorous qualities have been captured by the modern heroine, but she, herself, seems to belong more and more to the past.

Margaret Piper

'Flashbacks' to Remembered Films

Photos Courtesy of Twentieth Century Fox, RKO Radio, Samuel Goldwyn, the Museum of Modern Art Film Library

Hollywood Bows to the Ladies

"Stella Dallas": Ronald Colman and Belle Bennett in the Earlier Goldwyn Film

"The Queen of Sheba"

"The Animal Kingdom": Ann Harding and Myrna Loy

Private Initiative Credited For U. S. Industrial Growth

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 22—"If a visitor from Mars had listened to some of our recent political debates, he might have concluded that our economic system has failed, and that business as now conducted is an obstacle to social progress," it is declared by the Advertising Federation of America in "Industry Talks," a series of articles published "to promote a better understanding of business and advertising."

"It is time," the Federation continues, "that the people give careful thought to these matters, and critically examine every proposal that would restrain business initiative and possibly cripple the forces of industrial progress.

"Every substantial advance that was ever made in industry came through individual initiative and the desire for personal achievement. All the material riches of the world and all the inventive brains of mankind would have failed to bring the material progress of the past century in America, were it not for the driving spirit of private enterprise. Such progress is possible only in a free country where the poorest boy can rise to fame and riches by building an industry to benefit millions besides himself.

"Never before, in all the history of the world, have the benefits of scientific discovery and invention been given to the public as fast as now. Under the pressure of unhampered competition, every industry strives to give more and better products to its customers. Through the medium of advertising, business keeps the public informed of industry's progress and stimulates wider distribution of its products.

"The American system of private enterprise is responsible for what we have accomplished in the past, and that past is but a threshold to what lies ahead."

The Federation then draws with fluent, bold strokes the pattern of the great industries of the nation, and of their relation to the everyday life of the people.

"From kitchen knives to steel rails, our material progress was built on a foundation of steel. In America, where standards of living are the highest in the world, we produce and consume more steel per capita than any other nation. And production is expanding rapidly. New types of steel are needed for new uses. In the manufacture of automobiles, for instance, 125 different kinds of steel are used.

If Oil Supply Halted

"Try to imagine: Twenty-eight million automobiles stalled on the highways, airplanes unable to leave their fields, a million farm tractors completely useless, all industry at a standstill, millions of homes without heat and light, transportation halted, the food supply of great cities stopped!

"Can you picture such a calamity? Stop the flow of oil, and all these things will happen. Our machine age literally runs on oil.

"Last year the 2,000,000 freight cars on American railroads traveled more than 19,000,000,000 miles. This job is done so skillfully, so economically, that the railroads are able to haul a ton of freight a mile at an average cost to the shipper of less than one cent. You may wonder why the American railroads have shown such a marvelous rate of development as compared with other countries. The answer is the same as it is in the case of other American industries. So long as ability and ambition are free to go ahead and to reap the earned rewards of public patronage, rapid industrial progress is sure to follow. Under these conditions our railroads can promise a brilliant future.

Advertising Aids

"Or take automobiles. With drastic reductions in prices and immeasurably higher quality in the car, the wages of automobile workers have been going up, and are now probably higher than in any other industry of comparable size in the world. The large sales volume which has made this amazing development possible is largely the result of efficient merchandising, including extensive use of advertising to reach the millions of prospective car owners.

"The selling voice of industry is advertising. The advertising voice tells us the merits of each article and describes new inventions that make life more interesting and pleasant. By no other means could industry distribute economically its huge production. Advertising makes possible our wide spread of material wealth. It makes desirable goods available to those who would not know about them otherwise, and it reduces manufacturing costs by giving factories large sales volume. In this way advertising increases employment and purchasing power.

"With the help of good advertising and skillful technicians," the Federation concludes, "American industry faces a glowing future of service. With the continued approval and co-operation of the public, our industries stand ready to provide all of us with ever richer quotas of the good things of life. Advertising will do its part."

Helen Keller in Dairen

DAIREN, Kwantung Leased Territory, July 22 (AP)—Helen Keller, deaf and blind American educator, arrived here today on her lecture tour of the Orient. She planned to go to Hsinking, Manchoukuo, where she will be received by Emperor Kang-Teh.

8-Hour Day Urged in Schools For Pupils But Not Teachers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 22—Jack and Mary need eight instead of five hours of school a day, in the opinion of Dr. George D. Strayer, professor of education at Teachers' College, Columbia University, speaking before 1000 school administrators and teachers in convention here this week. Jack and Mary need not groan at the thought, however, Dr. Strayer added, for it did not mean he espoused all work and no play, believing as firmly as anyone could that this made for dull boys and girls.

The extra hours, he explained, must be used to enable children to develop hobbies and assure them of sufficient exercise and recreation after their regular school tasks. This would be a boon both for the community and for the children, Dr. Strayer held, because for the former it would mean "more useful" citizens, and for the latter an opportunity to unfold special aptitudes, which, in the case of tenement children, was particularly desirable since their "chances of education end with the ending of the five-hour school day."

The teacher's school day would remain as it is under Dr. Strayer's extra-curricular program, since he would add other instructors to the school staff to carry out the new system.

Dr. Strayer, who was formerly president of the National Education Association, voiced strong disapproval to his audience of the growing movement in public educational quarters to allow teachers to participate with lay boards of education in determining educational policies and administration, stressing the necessity of remembering that the public school system belongs to the people. Teachers should have some voice in moulding school policy, he said, but when the lay board had adopted a policy, teachers must work along with it, because, "even if there are sometimes people on boards of education who are not enlightened, this is just one of the many areas in which teachers must conform."

"Action by laymen who sit in judgment upon our ideas," he continued, "may handicap or, at least, slow up educational progress. But after all the schools belong to the people.

"I say without hesitation that America is not ready to scrap boards of education composed of laymen—not even in favor of councils of teachers. Schools are not organized for the benefit of teachers, and determination of what policies should be followed rests upon the whole public. The schools belong to the people, and the representatives of the people should have the right to select school policies."

U. S. Scouts Leave For World Camp

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 22—Dr. James E. West, chief executive of the Boy Scouts of America, left here yesterday in the Berengaria, of the Cunard White Star Line, as camp chief of the United States corps converging on Bilgemendial s Vogelenzang, The Netherlands, for the Fifth World Scout Jamboree, July 29-Aug. 13. The American contingent will number 805 of the 30,000 Scout delegates from 50 nations who are expected to attend the conclave.

The American boys hail from 46 states and Hawaii, and all attending the international meeting are paying their own expenses, it was said at national Scout offices here.

Accompanying Dr. West on the Berengaria are 17 Pennsylvania and 19 Virginia scouts, whose baggage includes oil paintings descriptive of the history and topography of their respective states. They were preceded abroad by 16 New York City scouts, who, with two New Zealand scouts, left here aboard the Statendam of the Holland America Line yesterday. The New Yorkers' camp will fly their city's flag which was personally presented to them by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia.

While in The Netherlands, Dr. West will attend the Ninth Biennial International Conference of Scout Leaders which is scheduled to bring representatives from 73 nations to The Hague on Aug. 10, 11 and 12. He will be chairman of the American delegation.

Carrier Pigeon S O S Brings Boat's Rescuers

FREEPORT, N. Y., July 22 (AP)—A message by carrier pigeon from the disabled fishing boat, Caliban IV, sent Fire Island coast guardsmen 12 miles out to sea today to rescue the seven members of the crew and tow the 40-foot craft to shore. The Caliban developed motor trouble and was drifting when her crew released the pigeons.

Reich Stand on Spain Stiffens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, July 22—Germany's adherence to the Italian standpoint that recognition of Gen. Francisco Franco as a belligerent with rights to blockade should be independent of withdrawal of volunteers from Spain finds strong support here today.

Reports from Salamanca on the activities of Soviet Russian fliers on the side of the Valencia Government are reproduced, it is said, because of the importance which this question of volunteers is receiving in the London Non-Intervention Committee.

Capture of the crews of seven Soviet Russian airplanes, these reports say, has shown that they are all active members of the Russian army who have reached Spain by way of Paris.

Some of these officers, it is said, traveled ostensibly as visitors to the Paris International Exposition, but then a special organization in France arranged that they should travel further. Names of two of these Russian officers who are said to have been captured on July 6 and 12, respectively, are given in the press.

Stress Russians' Presence

Though in countries with a free press the presence of so-called volunteers on both sides in the Spanish conflict has long been accepted, German press comments today emphasize the importance of the presence of Russians in Spain as if it were something new, and ask the question what does the London committee say about all this?

Though Germany and Italy, it is declared, long have been convinced of the fact of Russian intervention on behalf of Valencia, that is on behalf of "Bolshevik hordes" as they are called here, now proofs have been added to these convictions. France, it is also maintained, despite official denials by Paris, is violating non-intervention by permitting members of the Foreign Legion to join the Valencia forces.

Cite Valencia's Action

Recognition of the Franco government as a belligerent should not be dependent upon withdrawal of volunteers from both sides, it is therefore concluded, since the Valencia authorities have granted Spanish citizenship to many of these volunteers and it would be impossible today to determine who are genuine Spaniards on the side "Spanish Bolsheviks."

The problem of non-intervention was also pointedly mentioned by Reichsführer Hitler yesterday when Constantine Yureneff presented his credentials as the new Soviet Ambassador.

Whether Herr Hitler was thinking of non-intervention in the sense of non-interference by communist agitators in Germany or of intervention in Spain is not clear.

What he actually said to Mr. Yureneff was that maintenance of normal relations between the two countries "will serve the requirements of non-intervention (more necessary now than ever) no less than the interests of the two countries and thus contribute to the cause of general peace."

Island Plantations Grant Wage Rises

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—A revised schedule of wages and hours for workers in pineapple fields and canneries has been put into effect on the island of Oahu to forestall possible spread of Hawaii's sugar strike to the pineapple industry.

Under the new schedule all cannery workers on this island have been placed on an eight-hour day and 44-hour week. They are paid time-and-a-half for overtime. Rate of pay has been boosted to 37½ cents an hour straight time and 56¼ cents an hour for overtime which includes all work done on Sundays and Territorial and national holidays.

An eight-hour day has been made effective for field workers and their hourly rate of pay has been increased from 20 to 25 cents. These employees receive in addition to regular pay, a turnout bonus and perquisites such as housing, light, fuel and hospitalization and medical attention for themselves and families.

It is estimated the new schedule benefits approximately 25,000 pineapple workers and their families and will increase the year's earnings in both field and canneries.

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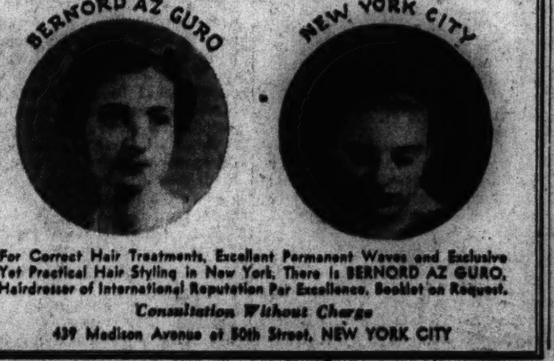

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The Home Forum

Scotland Discovered in June

SCOTLAND in August? Certainly. Scotland in September or October? Inevitably. But what about Scotland in June? What about an expedition which puts hundreds of miles between the Londoner and his capital at such a season of the year?

Heavy indeed must the scales be, to tip downwards, when on the other side is the brilliance and beauty, the excitement and splendour of that potentiality which spells London, in June?

* * *

TO MANY A Londoner, Scotland will be, before July at earliest, in the nature of an adventure. Almost he might be another Christopher Columbus, setting out to discover a new country; a country where there are no steamers on the lochs, scarcely a char-à-banc (oh, blessed dispensation!) on the roads; no misplaced gratuitous bagpipes, no brief strutting and posing of plaid and tartan by those who wear them as they wear fancy dress. In June, the tripper comes so singly, so rarely, so unostentatiously, that you may observe the grand beauty of glen and moor, from Fort William to Inverness, with no other companion than the black-faced sheep.

You remember once remarking to a Scotswoman, who spent only her autumns in Scotland, that you had a great desire to see rhododendrons, blooming by the burns and on the braes of her native land. Her answer, judicially chill, implied that beauty can only be appraised according to the measure of its suitability. "I am not sure," she said, "that I should consider rhododendrons quite appropriate to Scotch scenery."

* * *

LET IT BE observed at once that the Scotch rhododendrons themselves appear to be aware of no such restrictions; no hint of embarrassment, no tinge of *mauvaise honte*, mars their exuberance. In England, this early June summer, the rhododendrons had been a riot of bloom and colour, surpassing even their habitual splendour; but they were entirely eclipsed by their Scotch kin. That peculiar brilliance and purity of colour, which never fails to strike you afresh, when your eye first lights on the little bushes of Scotch sweet-peas, at the end of August, is no less significant of their June flowers, wild and garden-grown. But, apart from their colour, the rhododendrons leave you breathless with wonder at their extent and luxuriance, covering hill and valley, spreading and billowing as far as eye can see. Here indeed for the time being they have inherited the earth.

The foxglove, less conspicuous, but no less persistent, is also abroad to beautify the land. Sometimes it springs singly from a narrow ledge on the grey rock, erect and dignified on its tall slender stem; at others, regimented in gay crowds, it pierces the bracken, or lines up to nod gaily at you over low stone walls.

* * *

NO HEATHER COVERS the hills as yet; but the slopes, sprinkled here and there with buttercups and great patches of broom, are as beautiful as at any time of the year. Your eye travels upward from dark loch shimmering in the sun or from golden-brown clear running stream, to slopes of an almost incredible variety of green and yellow, merging into softer shades of brown and gold and deepest purple, until the hills finally close up against the sky.

And framed in all this beauty, serene, unhurried, how naturally the inhabitants of glen and moor belong. The black-faced black-gaitered sheep, will, as likely as not, take up half the road and remain there undisturbed, as you steer around them in your car; or, standing on the green slopes just above your head, will observe you with a look, detached but not unfriendly, in their calm, golden eyes; while the cows leave entirely with you both initiative and onus, if you meet or overtake them on the road.

* * *

EVEN THE LITTLE Scotch terriers, dark-faced, purposeful, though seldom unwilling to break into a smile when greeted, maintain the quietness and dignity of their race. Many such we saw in our travels, neither slackening nor scurrying, if they crossed our path; tail erect, small intelligently pointed ears forward and alert. Recognizing their right of way, we would brake slightly, aware that traffic control is not dependent on red and green lights or the policeman's unlifted hand.

Quite prepared to enter into negotiations with us, should they prove profitable, were the little brown-headed, red-legged gulls, swooping down upon us in shrill eager groups, the moment a picnic basket appeared, fluttering and hovering insistently almost at our feet, opening their red mouths at us with quite a show of indignation if we failed to take notice of them; then standing off on pebbles in the clear stream, balanced on one slender leg, waiting, watchful, expectant, for favours to come.

In a scale weighed heavily already, (can it be denied?) on the side of Scotland in June, must be put last and yet almost first in their beauty and wonder, those long sunlit hours, which scarcely seem to touch night before they dawn again in full-blown day. You may find yourself on one of these, standing looking across a wooded valley and up to the bare sloping hills, where the sky, still clear and light, has but changed from blue to palest grey. It is nearly midnight, and the moon, shorn of its office by the persistence of the sunlight, hangs like a great disk, strangely lovely in its golden immobility. Below miniature black cows, as though it were day, move slowly like rounded shadows, nibbling the grass; while over them the little brown-headed gulls wheel and hover, uttering soft cries as though hushed, but unsilenced by the approaching night. Along the grey cottage wall, close by, cluster upon cluster of those small deep yellow roses, so peculiar to Scotland with their highly polished pointed leaves, fill the air with a faint sweet scent. Their little golden faces, which might be a reflection of the moon, centre within themselves the tranquillity and war beauty of the night.

* * *

YOUR SLICE OF June, torn from the gaiety of a London early summer, in itself all too brief, is almost over, but not its memories or its blessings. That which was wholly new to you has been no less of a discovery, because countless others may have found it before you. Scotland has been discovered in June; its radiance and wealth; its long deep silences; the marvel of its sunlit nights. You have seen it when lilac and rhododendron, laburnum and horse-chestnut, foxglove and bluebell, are rich compensation for the heather with which you are familiar, while almost at every step there may be revealed to you some tiny, exquisite, unknown flower.

In another week from now—in less—as you thread your way patiently through the London traffic, this quiet, this loveliness will be almost a dream. And yet, no. Something of it will remain, in which to rest and rejoice. Flaubert once wrote: "There are some places so beautiful, one would wish to press them to one's heart." Perhaps we might amend it thus: "There are some places so beautiful, one has enshrined them within one's heart."

EVELYN P. HEYWOOD

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE CAREENED SHIP, NEW BEDFORD: *A Drawing by F. Wenderoth Saunders*

WHEN New Bedford and nearby Fairhaven were sending their whaling vessels into far seas, the careened ship was frequently to be seen in their harbor. After voyages lasting sometimes into years, ships' bottoms became encumbered with multitudinous growths of marine plant and animal forms that materially hindered the progress of the ship. If no major repairs had to be made necessitating the bringing of the ship completely out of the water, the vessel could be towed to a convenient place, hauled over on her beam ends, fastened down with chains, and her side exposed for scraping.

With the coming of the steel ship, however, the practice of careening had to be largely abandoned except in the case of very small boats. The drydock with its lock-like chamber, from which the water can be pumped, made it possible for the ship to remain upright without chance of damaging the steel plates while men worked on the hull. Nevertheless, in small fishing ports where the wooden ship has not given place to the metal trawler, a careened schooner or sloop is occasionally to be seen resting on the flats exposed by the tide.

Although the four-hundred-ton ship of the Golden Age of whaling (1833-1863) would have been a mere pigmy beside even the common steel freighter of today, she was an imposing sight resting on her side. Her curving hull glistening in the sun was not unlike the shiny wet bulk of that animal of the sea whose oil she sought.

In Praise of Wood

A CHILDHOOD spent in the country is filled with memories of wood and wooden things. Trees, wood in the growing state, are to be remembered and loved as friends. But no less interesting is wood as a practical medium. Its use reaches into the remote past, when early man fitted handles to his crudely formed tools, and piled logs on his fire.

One remembers old barns with silvered clapboards, rain-smoothed and sun-bleached to a patina lovelier than any artificial finish. And shingles on the roof of the old ice-house where we climbed to pick "sugar-heart" cherries. They were dark with the seasoning of countless storms, rifted and ridged with age.

* * *

BACK AND BACK goes remembrance. A stack of new lumber, rough and splintery to bare feet, but a delightful place for play nevertheless. It could be a ship on the high seas—calamity if one's box of provisions fell "overboard"! Or it might be transformed into a castle from whose turrets the countryside—the strawberry patch and Baldwin orchard—was viewed. Great pine logs piled in the yard, resinous and woodsy smelling. The wood pile, a collection of samples—smooth white birch, silver-gray maple, yellow birch with its frayed shreds, furrowed cedar, dark smooth ash, and the pitchy sticks of fir and hemlock that were piled on top of an armful to keep from "stickying" sleeves.

Workmen building a piazza, and a child gravely choosing the longest of the cedary-fragrant shavings. A few years later the piazza steps, not yet weather seasoned but a pale biscuit color. Facing south, they were sun-washed in early spring, and always seemed comfortingly warm when cold winds blew around the corner of the house.

Old attics floored in rough brown, with pegs stuck in beams where the roof sloped. Splash of sunlight on thick-planked barn floor with hay-scented shadow beyond. Long rides to the saw-mill, surrounded by a dusted desert of golden sawdust, odorous in the hot summer air.

* * *

GROWN-UP, THE DELIGHTFULLY bewildering experience of sleeping in a partly finished Cape Cod cottage, waking in a sun-drenched atmosphere where the smell of new boards mingled with that of the sea. Going downstairs, one found carpenters hammering and planing, and the floor littered with the familiar yellow shaving-curls.

The head carpenter, a former sea-captain, was a bright-eyed little man who seemed to be everywhere at once, darting in and out the windows like an energetic sparrow. Not, however, till he backed into and upset the ironing-board in the kitchen, did he become talkative, and thereafter he was most genial. Like many people who spend their lives by the sea, he was immune to its attractions as a medium for swimming. "When I gits into water, I wants it bilin'."

* * *

ARTICLES FASHIONED OF wood have a friendly air that the coldly efficient gleam of metal cannot give. Theirs is a companionable service of homely fidelity. A wooden bowl to pile with apples or nuts for an evening at the fireplace, with well-loved books or congenial company. A low chair for the chimney-corner, to deck with a bright cushion; or a plate for bread and cheese—fitting company for bright peasant pottery and linens. Even so small and ordinary a thing as a pencil—how willingly it transcribes our thoughts to paper, and what remembrances it brings up of a new pencil-box for school or fascinating colored pencils at Christmas!

And one who has picked up basketfuls of chips and dry sticks for fireplace or kitchen stove knows the feeling of kinship with all who, back into the dimness of time, have been fuel-gatherers for a hearth-fire, symbol of home.

D. C.

Aunt Julia Dorr—the Vermont Poetess

AUNT JULIA'S cool green-shuttered parlor was almost too solemn for us children. Her own little study-sanctum adjoined the parlor and from it there came her outpourings in prose and verse. Half Yankee and half French, the imaginative Latin part of her held its own against the New England temperament—the vision adjusted to the fact. In the family portrait we may read in her face the mixture—the sensitive, mobile mouth, the straight nose, the inquiring eyes. A jump or two ahead of our day was Aunt Julia, but her flights always landed her back on the earth of familiar things and we found her on the worn marble doorstep of a material home—warm, loving, human.

We matter-of-fact Ripleys were shy of emotions expressed, and we shut ourselves out from much of Aunt Julia's world, but more finely attuned souls than ours heard her call from afar and traveled the path to her door. Her friends were among those of her time whose voices were heard in many languages. Whittier was one. "Thy *Recognition*," he wrote, "is a very noble poem." Emerson visited her at "The Maples"; she confessed to a feeling of awe for him which quickly left her when the children swarmed over him and rode-a-cock-horse on his knee; the clerks in the big Boston dry-goods stores, Aunt Julia said, were much more devastating. Mr. Emerson used to say that he never forgot the view of Killington Peak from the piazza of "The Maples," and well he might not, for Concord with all its intimate beauty could offer nothing quite so lovely. . . .

Rutland boasted another poet, Chris Rice, self-styled "The Post Pedestrian." Chris was a familiar figure tramping about the hill country in his seven-league boots, making pedestrian records and stopping in sunny corners to add to his epic poem. With poem in hand, Chris beat his pathway to the door of the Vermont Laureate and with a dramatic gesture said to Aunt Julia, "I have come, Madam, to show you some of my poetry." Then unrolling a great sheaf of paper and hurling it down on the steps, he posed, bowed with Grenadier precision, and said, "There they are, Madam—thirty feet and more of my compositions." With equal dignity Aunt Julia read the lot.

She was the true poet, in that she sang for the joy of singing. Untaught in psychology, innocent of metaphysics, she knew intuitively that beauty lay not in the outward manifestation but in the seeing of it.—From "A Vermont Boyhood," by THOMAS EMERSON RIPLEY. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

ПОДЛИННОЕ МУЖЕСТВО ИЗГОНЯЕТ СТРАХ

Перевод с Английского помещённой на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

В СОВРЕМЕННОМ мире много усилий направлено к тому, чтобы вооружить людей всем для них необходимым для быстрой, продуктивной, а иногда даже обставленной всеми удобствами, работы во всех областях их деятельности. Однако, до сих пор не было найдено такого изобретения, которое могло-бы вооружить человечество духовным мужеством, изгоняющим страх.

Может-ли быть сомнение, что именно в этом мужестве человечество нуждается больше всего для своего прогресса. Занятa-ли мы выполнением какой нибудь особой задачи, вроде, например, каких нибудь важных деловых или дипломатических соглашений; приходится-ли нам путешествовать по неведомой стране, или совершать большие полеты по воздуху, или-же просто исполнять наши обычные, ежедневные обязанности,—всегда и во всем подлинное мужество, бесстрашное и отважное, способствует достижению успешных результатов.

Иные люди думают, что мужество есть физическое, или личное свойство, присущее какому нибудь небольшому числу привилегированных людей; не зная, что мужество, есть совершенно естественное духовное качество человека, полученное им от Бога, люди или относятся со страхом и опасениями к тем или иным явлениям или событиям в своей жизни. Когда, например, они принимают, как нечто реальное такие явления, как болезни, неудачи, несчастные случаи и другие виды зла, и боятся этих явлений думая, что они могут их раз'единить с добром, счастием, здоровием, или успехом,—то, конечно, страх перед всем этим парализует движения и лишает людей той радости, которую дано испытать каждому, выполняющему свои обязанности хорошо и бесстрашно. Мы приобретаем мужество, изгоняющее страх, начиная сознавать, что Бог—безграничная Жизнь и всесущая Любовь и что человек, как Его совершенное чадо, никогда с Ним не разлучается.

Это именно и есть то мужество, которое ныне открывается для мира Христианской Наукой, ее вдохновенной книге текста, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," труде Мэри Бэкер Эдди. Подлинное мужество—не показное мужество, временно дающее человеку силы снести необычные опасности и несчастия, с неожиданной для него самого физической силой и храбростью. Подлинное мужество есть спокойная уверенность, что Бог на лицо, уверенность в Его мощи и в духовном слиянии человека с Богом. Это значит знать, что одно лишь добро реально, что зло не имеет ни реальности, ни силы, ибо Бог, творец всего, что действительно существует, зла не знает и не допускает его.

Назидательное библейское сказание о Данииле во рву львином, даёт нам очень наглядный пример того, как страх был изгнан, исключительно благодаря духовному мужеству. Даниил был сброшен в ров ко львам, потому что он поклонялся Богу вопреки приказу царя Дария. Тогда как враги его думали, что он погибнет, сам Даниил был настолько уверен, что Бог всегда на лицо и всемогущ неизменно, что провел всю ночь в полной безопасности. Несомненно он знал, что творение подчинено совершенному управлению Бога. Когда-же утром царь пошел ко рву, то Даниил смог ему заявить с радостью (Даниил 6:22): "Бог мой послал Ангела Своего и заградил пасть львам, и они не повредили мне, потому что я оказался перед ним чист, да и пред тобою, царь, я не сделал преступления."

Конечно не одно лишь физическое мужество спасло Даниила от львов. Очевидно, его бесстрашное упование на Бога, божественную Любовь, и явилось решающим фактором спасения. Ничто решительно, ни даже мысль о том, что он будет брошен львам на растерзание, не было в состоянии удержать его от молитвенного обращения к Богу, с смиренным и лойальным послушанием. Так велика была его верность Богу, что очевидно ни на одну минуту ему не пришло на мысль подчиниться какому-бы то ни было материальному приказу, могущему помешать осознанию всемогущества Бога. В Science and Health (стр. 514) Мгз. Эдди говорит так об этом прекрасном сказании: "Понимая, что все подчинено контролю Любви, Даниил чувствовал себя в безопасности во рву львином, а Павел доказал, что змея безвредна. Все твари Божии, движущиеся в гармонии Науки, безвредны, полезны и неразрушимы."

Многие из нас в ежедневной жизни иногда чувствуют себя, говоря метафорически, как бы в присутствии страшных львов. Иногда это страх не выполнить обязанности так хорошо, как мы-бы этого хотели, или страх, что наш прогресс чем-то преграждён, или наконец страх, что мы недостаточно в себе уверены, чтобы успешно довести нашу работу до конца. Но если мы спокойно отвернемся от всех этих, или других лживых материальных внушений, откажемся им поклоняться, или перед ними преклоняться, движимые страхом, если наконец мы искренно обратимся к Богу—божественной Жизни и Любви,—который вечно наделяет всех Своих детей бесконечными способностями, то испытание казавшееся нам столь тяжелым, окажется чреватым великими благами. Мужество, благодаря которому мы способны обратиться к Богу, как к единственной могущественной власти, изгоняет из нас страх перед какой нибудь иной властью. Мы начинаем тогда видеть, что единственным фактом бытия, является совершенная вселенная Любви, в которой каждая идея имеет свое гармоничное место, воплощая подлинное здоровье, счастие и преуспеяние.

На странице 191 книги "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," Мгз. Эдди пишет: "Бессмертное мужество наполняет сердце человека и освещает живой путь Жизни."

Справки относительно литературы по Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

True Courage Banishes Fear

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MUCH is being done in the world today to provide the necessary equipment to ensure speed, efficiency, and, in many cases, comfort in every kind of human activity. But no device has been found wherewith to equip humanity with the spiritual courage that banishes fear.

That this courage is most essential to human progress is indubitable. Whether our work lies in the accomplishment of some special task, such as an important business or diplomatic transaction; whether we have to travel through unknown country, or take long flights through the air; or whether we have only to perform satisfactorily our normal daily duties, true courage, fearless and dauntless, helps to bring success to endeavor.

Because courage has often been thought of as the material or personal possession of a favored few, rather than as a natural, spiritual quality, derived from God, certain situations or events in human experience are viewed with fear and apprehension. The fear, for instance, that sickness, failure, accident, and other evils are realities, and can separate one from good, from happiness, health, or success, often seems to hamper progress and thus take away the joy that all may find in duties well and fearlessly performed. The understanding that God is limitless Life and ever-present Love, and that man, as His perfect child, is never separated from Him, gives the courage that banishes fear.

This is the courage which Christian Science reveals to the world today through its inspired textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. True courage is not spectacular, enabling one temporarily to undergo unusual dangers and hardships with sudden physical strength and fortitude. It is the quiet certainty of God's presence and power, and of man's spiritual unity with God. It is the knowledge that good and good alone is real, and that evil has neither reality nor power, since God, the creator of all that really exists, does not know or allow evil.

In that well-beloved Biblical story of Daniel in the lions' den we have a very illuminating example of the banishing of fear through spiritual courage. Daniel had been thrown to the lions because he worshiped God, contrary to the commands of King Darius. And while his enemies believed that he would perish, Daniel himself was so assured of God's ever-presence and all-power that he was safe throughout the night. Doubtless he beheld creation as subject to God's perfect control. And in the morning, when the king came to the den, Daniel was able to say with joy (Daniel 6:22), "My God hath sent his angel, and hath shut the lions' mouths, that they have not hurt me: forasmuch as before him innocency was found in me; and also before thee O king, have I done no hurt."

It was not merely physical courage which saved Daniel from the lions. It must therefore have been his fearless confidence in God, divine Love, which governed the situation. Nothing, not even the thought of being thrown to the lions, could hinder his turning, with humble, loyal obedience, in prayer to his God. So great was his faithfulness to God that he apparently did not for one moment contemplate submission to any material decree that would separate him from realizing the almightiness of God. In Science and Health (p. 514) Mrs. Eddy speaks of this beautiful story thus: "Understanding the control which Love held over all, Daniel felt safe in the lions' den, and Paul proved the viper to be harmless. All of God's creatures, moving in the harmony of Science, are harmless, useful, indestructible."

Metaphorically speaking, many of us in our daily lives at times feel we are facing fearsome lions. Sometimes, it may be the fear that we cannot perform our duties as well as we could wish, that something is blocking our progress, or that we have not sufficient self-assurance to carry our work through successfully. But when we quietly turn aside from all these and other lying material suggestions, refuse to worship or bow down to them through fear, and turn unreservedly to God, divine Life and Love, who eternally bestows on each one of His children unlimited ability, we shall find the experience, which seemed so difficult, becoming one of great unfoldment of good. The courage which enables us to turn to God as the only power also banishes the fear of any other power. Thus Love's perfect creation, in which each idea has its harmonious place, embodying true health, happiness, and success, is seen to be the only reality of existence.

On page 191 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" Mrs. Eddy writes, "Immortal courage fills the human breast and lights the living way of Life."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

The Dreamer of Kirriemuir

HE TROD the Scottish glens
With eager feet
Finding in every village some new theme;
Gilding the poorest hut with homely grace
Drawn from the glowing beauty
Of his dream.

He, who knew tenderness,
Saw far within
The hearts of men
Without rude questioning;
Lived in a world
That care-free children knew—
A world of fancy,
Whimsically true;
A world that cherished
Childhood's laughing ways;
A world that scoffed at years
And knew but days.

Kindly, warm humor
Guided Barrie's pen
As he delved deep
Into the hearts of men.
His was the greatness of a gentle heart
Embellished with the beauty of his art.

ELEANOR C. R. YOUNG

Reflection

MY LITTLE garden pool
Is so innately friendly
That the haughty, high-brow houses,
The high-strung telephone wires,
The indifferent clothes-pole,
And even the prim fence
Behave like impish children
When they glimpse its smiling face.

MARION J. SACK

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1937

Flood Compact Approval Asked From Congress

Action Urged to Start Work on Connecticut River Reservoirs

'Rights' Guarded

Connecticut Letter Holds Pact Meets Expressed Wishes of Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., July 22—The Federal Government will lose none of its present rights in water power development on the Connecticut River if Congress ratifies the four-state compact for flood control on that stream, Connecticut's Senators and Representatives in Congress have been told.

Breaking a long silence on flood control, the three men who signed the Connecticut River Flood Control Compact on behalf of this State, have written to the Connecticut delegation in Congress expressing the "sincere hope" that the agreement will be ratified at this session and construction of reservoirs allowed to start.

The compact, ratified by Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire, was drawn strictly in accordance with the Omnibus Flood Control Act, passed by Congress in 1936, they point out.

In the drafting of the compact, they say, "We were inspired at all times by the thought that we were doing only what we understood the Congress wishes us to do."

Support for "Little TVA"

Although six separate committees of the Connecticut General Assembly approved the compact draft, and it was adopted by both houses of the Legislature without dissenting votes, some members of Connecticut's delegation at Washington have been lukewarm or hostile toward the compact, preferring a federally controlled "little TVA" for the Connecticut Valley.

Attorney General Edward J. Daly, Director Sanford H. Wadhams of the State Water Commission and James H. Newlands, Hartford sanitary engineer, have written the letter stating their view of the power question. They spoke for Connecticut in the conferences where the compact was drafted last winter and signed it for the State this summer.

In the language of the compact, they point out, each of the states "reserves" to itself any power development rights connected with the flood control reservoirs it is proposed to build in the Connecticut watershed. Although this very point is the stumbling block in Congress, the Connecticut signers of the compact point out that it merely means the states keep rights that they already have.

United States Approval Needed

If any state wishes to develop power resources it must, under the compact, reach a separate agreement with the United States Government before it can go ahead. The United States Government need not approve any such plan if it means an invasion of federal rights.

"It thus appears to us," they write, "that the compact states in the most clear and concise language that the Federal Government has the final determination or say as to the use by any of the states of the

(Continued on Page 10, Column 2)

Drowsing in the Sunshine of Connecticut

By the Old Mill Stream at Washington, Conn.

Connecticut Starts 'Co-operative' Buying

HARTFORD, Conn., July 22—"Co-operative buying" is the new idea for Connecticut's state departments and institutions.

Edward C. Geissler, state supervisor of purchases, one of the new officials in the reorganized state government, is the author of the phrase. He distinguished the plan from central purchasing, but the results expected from it are the same.

There are now hundreds of agencies and institutions, all part of the state government, buying independently. Yet many of them are buying the same commodities. All the penal institutions and hospitals buy food and coal and clothing and housekeeping supplies. All the state departments need automobiles and paper and typewriter ribbons and fire insurance.

Under Mr. Geissler's plan they will pool their purchasing. A survey now under way will determine what stocks are on hand and what quantities of each item are needed in a specific period. The supervisor of purchases will ask for bids on supplies in sufficient quantity to meet

The Week in Connecticut

the needs of all state agencies. When contracts are let by him the separate agencies will order purchases from the successful bidders.

Central supervision of purchases began to function with appointment last week by Gov. Wilbur L. Cross of a standardization committee of 17 state department heads to work with Mr. Geissler. The committee will write the specifications for each item that the state buys.

This week first bids under the new plan were opened by the supervisor for coal for the Connecticut State Hospital and Fitch's Home for Soldiers.

Central purchasing in any form, whether called co-operative buying or something else, is a distinct departure from Connecticut practice. Although each department head will have something to say about the kinds and quantities of goods he wants, each of them has lost the privilege of saying who shall furnish the coal, the towels, the sugar or the shoes needed.

Longer Vacations

State employees who dreaded the start of a merit system with its examinations for promotion and its rule against outside political activity, have been agreeably surprised by their first contact with the personnel department headed by Director Harry W. Marsh. One of Mr. Marsh's first jobs was to rule on vacation schedules. Following the merit system act, he decided that state employees in the classified service may have not more than three weeks vacation with pay in a year. Most of them have had but two weeks in the past.

In addition to vacations, the new system allows 15 days extra leave with pay for disability. Employees in service five years may, on proof of disability and on the recommendation of the head of their department, get as much as 90 days off in a year.

The Connecticut Merit System Association, which conducted an active lobby campaign for the state civil service bill in the last Assembly session, finds itself now recognized as an influential civic organization. Comment was heard at the association's annual meeting on the number of young people interested in its work. The association re-elected as president Horace D. Taft of Watertown, founder of Taft School, of which he is the retired headmaster, and brother of former President Taft.

Commissions Named

The Governor, before leaving for vacation this week at Lake Sunapee, N. H.—where he has a summer cottage—named three commissions. Seven citizens of Swedish ancestry were chosen to represent Connecticut in 1938 when the 300th anniversary of the Swedish settlement at Wilmington, Del., is observed. Four veterans of the Yankee Division and Prof. Robert G. Eberhard, curator of sculpture at Yale, were named to choose a site and prepare plans for a memorial to Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, wartime commander of the Twenty-Sixth Division. A commission of engineers, sanitation experts and lawyers, was named to continue negotiations with New York and New Jersey for inter-state action to clean up pollution in waters common to Connecticut, New York and New Jersey. New York and New Jersey have put into effect a treaty concerning pollution. Connecticut, whose interest is only in Long Is-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Wadsworth Uninformed on Bills Of the White Fund, He Testifies

Boston Today

Farnum Quizzes Head of Chamber

BULLETIN

The Codman Hill Company $75,000 cellar waterproofing job on White Fund property at 190-200 Boylston Street was "a difficult job, well done," Eliot Wadsworth, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce testified at the Finance Commission investigation this afternoon.

With Mayor Mansfield taking notes only a few feet away, Eliot Wadsworth, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, thereby an ex-officio member of the board of trustees of the George Robert White Fund, told the Boston Finance Commission today he thought the Mayor should have kept the trustees informed that bills were mounting in the Codman Hill Construction Company account for repairs to fund property.

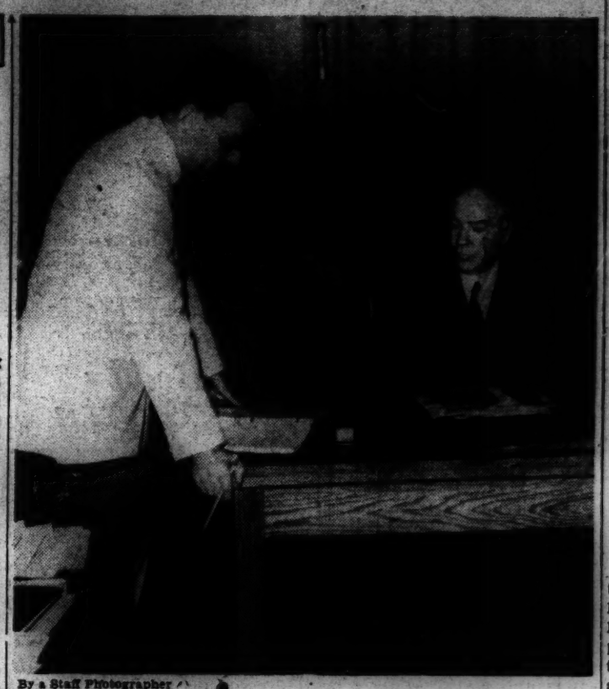
"You expected to be kept informed?" asked Special Counsel George R. Farnum.

"I think we should have been informed. . . . As far as I am concerned we looked on the operation of this fund as the duty of the men we put in charge and the chairman who approved the bills."

This placing of the final responsibility with the mayor followed testimony by Mr. Wadsworth that he was "very surprised" to learn that bills were mounting and that the Codman Hill firm was doing so much repair work.

The witness said neither the mayor

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)



By a Staff Photographer

George R. Farnum — Eliot Wadsworth

Mr. Farnum, Counsel for Boston Finance Commission, Is Questioning Mr. Wadsworth, President of the Chamber of Commerce, Regarding His Knowledge of the White Fund Expenditures

Railroad Claims Tax Exemption

In an effort to test an old law recently unearthed, the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad filed claims this morning in Quincy for tax exemption on all their property.

The law was enacted years ago when railroads were in their early stages and was for the purpose of encouraging their extension into new territories. The law states: "Railroad property is tax exempt to a width of 5½ rods along its tracks," and the New Haven contends this has never been changed.

Two of the major points that are to be tested in the case are: 1. The actual value of the company's buildings and land. 2. Whether or not a roadbed 5½ rods in width is exempt, or whether only the land actually used for the bed is exempt.

In Quincy the city taxes will be on $700,000 on land assessments and $100,000 on building assessments. And in case that the law is upheld the city will lose approximately $25,000, and other towns and cities will also lose a great deal.

All of the property to be taxed is in the name of the Old Colony Railroad, and is leased to the New York, New Haven & Hartford Company.

The case will go before the court early next fall.

New Police Boat Launched Today

A new 38-foot cabin police boat for Boston Harbor duty was launched this morning at the Lawley yard in Quincy, and is expected to be commissioned in about a fornight.

It is named the William H. Pierce, after a former Boston Superintendent of Police, whose grandaughter, Miss Elinor F. Pierce of 785 Washington Street, Brookline, christened it.

The new boat is pilot-house controlled and is equipped with a 265 horsepower, direct drive Hall-Scott motor capable of driving it up to 25 miles an hour. It will be manned by one navigating officer and four men.

Police officials of Quincy and Boston, and members of the Pierce family were present at the launching ceremony.

Esplanade Series Is Well Supported

The Esplanade Concert series begins the second half of its 1937 season tonight with an encouraging record of support during the first two weeks. Contributions toward its expenses have been the largest, at this point in the season, of any of the seven years that general public support has been sought.

According to Edward F. Messinger, treasurer of the Esplanade Concert Fund and trust officer of the Merchants National Bank of Boston, custodians of the fund, a quota of 500 donors for the first fortnight was set with a total subscription of $6000. With 408 donors enrolled this sum has been surpassed by $1479—leaving $4521 to be obtained during the next two weeks, if the quota for the full series is to be reached.

The quota sought from the contribution boxes placed near the shell, was $1500 for the first half of the season. A total of $1200 has been received through the boxes, in spite of the fact that one concert was cancelled because of rain and another was cut short half way through, for the same reason.

New Phone Sets Start an Inquiry

The State Public Utilities Commission, after eyeing closely the widely heralded announcement of a cut in rates for the use of hand telephone sets—commonly known as French phones—declared today that it proposes to investigate the situation thoroughly before granting approval of the new schedule, now intended to go into effect on Sept. 1.

The commission has been doing a little figuring. It found that the old charge of 15 cents a month for 18 months, made for hand phones, adds up to $2.70—and that the new charge of 10 cents for 12 months plus a $1.50 change-over charge for installation of the modern sets, comes to exactly the same figure.

This being th case it would like to know just where the advertised savings of $60,000 for 58,600 New England telephone patrons, will come in.

It also understands, according to a statement today, that a new and much improved type of hand set is to be introduced in the fall also, and that there will be a general desire to change from both ordinary sets and French type sets to the new variety—entailing a $1.50 charge in each case, apparently.

Protests Against Oil Plant Rejected

Keeping 855,000 gallons of petroleum above ground does not necessarily constitute a fire hazard, according to a ruling by State Fire Marshal Stephen C. Garrity, today, in upholding the petition of Matthew P. Scullin of Newton for a license to erect storage plants on Quincy Avenue, adjoining the area upon which the giant aircraft carrier Wasp is under construction.

The Braintree Board of Selectmen had granted the license for the plant, but the United States Navy, the Bethlehem Steel Company and the Braintree Taxpayers Association appealed to the Fire Marshal, claiming a fire hazard. Despite this impressive array of opposition, the Fire Marshal could see no reason for withholding the license.

Three Candidates For Connery Place

Following the signing of precepts by Gov. Charles F. Hurley, designating Sept. 28 as the date for the special election to fill the vacancy left by William P. Connery, Representative in Congress from the Seventh Congressional District, three applications were filed for nomination papers with the Secretary of State.

The applicants were announced as follows: Senator Joseph A. Langone of Boston; William H. McMaster, candidate for Governor on Mr. Coughlin's ticket in Massachusetts, and Lawrence Connery, brother and secretary of the former Congressman.

Deer Island Pigs At Last Are Sold

Mayor Mansfield's administration was relieved of its apprehensions today lest the circumstances described by Ellis Parker Butler in his "Pigs Is Pigs" be repeated on the city's Deer Island.

What started with a modest litter of pigs a few years ago was recently discovered to have become no less than 100 well-rounded porkers, and the end was not in sight.

The Mayor asked James A. Sweeney, sealer of city weights and measures, to weigh them up and ask for bids.

They were sold today. Buyer: Rosenberg Brothers, Blue Hill Avenue, Dorchester.

Flood Compact Pay to States Held Uncertain

Dever Says That Congress Could Decline to Meet Cost of Land

Writes to Walsh

Senator Studying Plans for Dams of Connecticut and Merrimac

BULLETIN

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—The Senate Commerce Committee today authorized Senator Francis Maloney (D) of Connecticut to report favorably a joint resolution seeking congressional approval of the Connecticut River Valley and Merrimac flood control compacts.

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—Attorney General Paul A. Dever of Massachusetts informed Senator David I. Walsh today he believed a provision in the interstate flood control compacts for the Connecticut and Merrimac river valleys might jeopardize federal payments to the states for land damages.

In a letter to the Massachusetts Senator, Mr. Dever said the section of the pending joint resolution requesting Congressional approval of the compacts gives Congress "the right to alter, amend or repeal the provisions" of consent to the compacts.

"It is conceivable," Mr. Dever added, "that if Congress reserves to itself the right to alter or repeal the giving of its consent, a situation might arise whereby the consent is withdrawn.

"In that event, Massachusetts might find itself responsible for payment of land damages with no prospect of subsequent reimbursement from an interstate flood control commission which is dependent on Congressional consent."

Mr. Dever added that Representatives of other states which have ratified the compacts—Connecticut, New Hampshire and Vermont—"sense the same difficulty."

The Attorney General explained that Elizabeth Herlihy of the Massachusetts State Planning Board informed him "the approval of army engineers is necessary for every important activity of the flood control commission and, therefore, the rights of the Federal Government are fully protected." Mr. Dever said both he and Miss Herlihy believed the provision in question unnecessary.

Mr. Dever explained that under the terms of the compacts, it would be the duty of the states "wherein a proposed reservoir is located to take land necessary for the reservoir in its own name and at its own expense for which it will be later reimbursed by the interstate flood control commission."

Senator Walsh's aides said the Senator was studying Mr. Dever's interpretation of the provision. They also said Senator Walsh was seeking the attitude of the War Department and the Federal Power Commission toward both New England compacts.

Flood Compact Approval Requested of Congress By Connecticut Officials

Diversification of industries is now playing an important part in sweeping the last remaining clouds of a seven-years' depression out of Boston's industrial skies, the Boston Chamber of Commerce reported today.

Summarized in the chamber's report of increasing industrial activities through June were the establishment of 15 new manufacturing companies, expansion of 17 other concerns and the addition of new products by seven other firms.

More patches of blue in the industrial skies meant regular wages for 275 more persons, many of whom have been out of steady work since the depression first poked its way over the horizon. While most of the companies reporting industrial progress were small ones, they helped

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

American Peace Movement Called 'Negative' by Institute Speaker

ORONO, Maine, July 22 (AP)—W. S. Culbertson, Georgetown University professor and former ambassador to Chile, charged today American pacificism often was selfish and "unwilling to do anything for anybody's peace except our own."

Declaring "we live in a world organized for war," Professor Culbertson, in a speech prepared for the University of Maine Institute of World Affairs, said America did not reveal a constructive approach to the peace problem.

"We run from responsibility," he asserted. "Our peace movement is usually negative; it is supported by the keep-us-out-of-war sentiment; it is grounded in the belief that we can live at peace in a world at war and in the conceit that we are a more peaceful people than other peoples who lack our geographical advantage."

Professor Culbertson said preferential tariffs, such as those in force among nations of the British Commonwealth, "cannot be justified either as sound commercial policy or as good international politics."

He endorsed Secretary Hull's trade agreements program.

Regarding trade agreements, Professor Culbertson said: "We need not have fewer professions of good neighborliness; such sentiments are useful. But we need more insistence upon our rights—insistence that discriminations be removed and that we have a more equitable share of world trade."

Today's sessions of the institute, under the chairmanship of James Rowland Angell, former president of Yale University, included round table discussions and another address by James P. Baxter 3d, newly elected president of Williams College, who spoke yesterday on "Tradition as a Factor in American Foreign Policy."

Tonight the institute will hear from William R. Castle Jr., former Ambassador to Japan and former Under Secretary of State.

R. I. Asks Opposition To Southern Rail Plan

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 22 (AP)—A plea to nine governors to have their states join Rhode Island in opposing any southern movement before the Interstate Commerce Commission to gain freight rates disadvantageous to northern industry was transmitted today by Acting Gov. Raymond E. Jordan following conferences with state leaders.

Acting Governor Jordan addressed identical letters to Govs. Wilbur L. Cross of Connecticut, R. C. McMullen of Delaware, Lewis O. Barrows of Maine, Charles F. Hurley of Massachusetts, Francis P. Murphy of New Hampshire, Harold G. Hoffman of New Jersey, Herbert H. Lehman of New York, George H. Earle of Pennsylvania and George D. Aiken of Vermont.

The Acting Governor cited the petition filed with the commission by Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Continued generally fair with slight temperature change tonight and Friday; gentle variable and southerly winds.

All New England: Generally fair tonight and Friday; little change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle variable winds becoming moderate southerly Friday, and fair weather tonight and Friday.

Official Temperature

	A	B		A	B
Boston	66	75	Minneapolis	76	94
Bermuda	82	88	New Orleans	80	92
Chicago	70	82	New York	70	82
Denver	66	94	Norfolk	72	76
Helena	64	96	Philadelphia	74	82
Jacksonville	78	88	St. Louis	72	86
Los Angeles	64	84	San Francisco	58	64
Miami	84	b	Washington	70	80

A—7:30 a. m. D. S. T. July 22.
B—Maximum July 21.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 11:21 p. m.; height, 9.8 feet.
Friday, 12:02 a. m.; height, 9.7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:40 p. m.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Esplanade Concert

Embankment Road, Acoustic Shell—8:30

Marche Héroique ..... Saint-Saëns
Danse Macabre ..... Saint-Saëns
Air and Gavotte from Suite in D major ..... Bach
Overture, "Academic Festival" ... Brahms
Interval
Suite, "Peer Gynt" ..... Grieg
Morning Mood—Anitra's Dance—In the Hall of the Mountain King
Prelude to "The Deluge" ... Saint-Saëns
Solo violin: Gaston Elcus
Victor Herbert's Favorites ..... Arranged by Sanford
Sixth Hungarian Dance ..... Brahms
Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

Movies

Boston—
"Born Reckless," featuring Brian Donlevy and Rochelle Hudson. 10:45 a. m.; 1:07, 3:28, 5:49, 8:10, 10:30. Also Eric Linden and Cecelia Parker in "Sweetheart of the Navy." 9:20, 11:50 a. m.; 2:12, 4:33, 6:54, 9:15. Tomorrow: "On Again-Off Again," co-featuring Bert Wheeler and Robert Woolsey. Also "The Man in Blue," with Robert Wilcox, Nan Grey and Edward Ellis.

Uptown—
"Slim," with Pat O'Brien, Henry Fonda and Margaret Lindsay. 1, 4, 7:10, 10:20. Also "There Goes My Girl," featuring Gene Raymond, Ann Sothern, Gordon Jones, Frank Jenks and Alex Craig. 2:20, 5:40, 8:30. Tomorrow: "Mountain Music, with Bob Burns and Martha Raye. Also "You Can't Beat Love," featuring Preston Foster.

South Station Theater—
"Travel the Orient," "Circus Comes to Town," Peter Van Steeden and his orchestra, "Silly Symphony," "Reunion in Rhythm," "The Land of Magyar," latest newsreels and other shorts. Tomorrow: "Hail's Black Napoleon," "Schubert's Serenade," "Circus Comes to Town," "Sound Defects," "How to Sleep," latest news reels and other shorts.

Radio Programs
Page 10

Tremont—
"One Rainy Afternoon," featuring Ida Lupino and Francis Lederer. 10:35 a. m., 1:35, 5:15, 8:20. Also "Call of the Wild," with Clark Gable and Loretta Young. 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:30, 6:30, 9:50

Fine Arts—
"Cloistered" (intimate life of nuns). 2:30, 4:50, 7:25, 10. Also "The Blue Light," film taken in the Dolomites. 1, 3:20, 6, 8:30.

Modern—
"Another Dawn," with Kay Francis and Errol Flynn. 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:06, 4:26, 7:10, 9:45. Also, "Fly Away Baby," featuring Glenda Farrell. 10:30 a. m., 1, 3:30, 6:00, 8:35.

Coolidge Corner—
"33½ Hours Leave," with Doug MacLean, James Milison, Terry Walker and Morgan Hill. 2:05, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Woman Chases Man," with Miriam Hopkins and Joel McCrea. 2:35, 6:50, 10:55. Tomorrow: "Angels Holiday," with Jane Withers. Also "Men Are Not Angels," featuring Miriam Hopkins.

State and Orpheum—
"The Emperor's Candlesticks," starring William Powell and Luise Rainer. Orpheum: 9:50 a. m. Both theaters: 1, 4:10, 7:20, 10:35. Also "Pick a Star," with Patsy Kelly, Jack Haley and Stan Laurel and Oliver Hardy. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55. Tomorrow: Jean Harlow and Clark Gable in "Saratoga."

Arts and Sports Events

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Monday.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

Memorial—
"The Road Back," featuring Richard Cromwell, Slim Summerville, Barbara Read, Louise Fazenda and others. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "The Lady Escapes," with Gloria Stuart and Michael Whalen. 11:52 a. m., 2:54, 5:56, 8:58.

Metropolitan—
Shirley Temple, Victor McLaglen, C. Aubrey Smith, June Lang and Michael Whalen in "Wee Willie Winkie." 9:08, 11:46 a. m., 2:24, 5:02, 7:40, 10:18. Stage: Martha Raye in a Singin', Swingin' Raye-y-u, with California Collegians.

University—
Olivia De Havilland and Ian Hunter in "Call It a Day." 3:00, 6:20, 9:45. Also "Slim," with Henry Fonda and Pat O'Brien. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

Fenway and Paramount—
Marion Davies and Robert Montgomery in "Ever Since Eve." Fenway: 1:10, 4:05, 7, 9:55. Paramount: 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:05, 6:55, 9:40. Also "The Stuttering Bishop," with Donald Wood and Ann Dvorak. Fenway: 3:40, 6:35, 9:30. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:40, 8:35.

Music

WPA Concert—
Symphonic Swing Orchestra under the direction of Al Starita and the Continentals with Charles Hector conducting. Brookline Shell, Dean Road. 8.

Tomorrow

Music

WPA Concert—
Commonwealth Symphonic Band under the direction of Alfonso D'Avino. Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common. 12.

Other Events

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture on Roman Art by Mrs. Tanner. 11.

New Haven Road Seeks Permit

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 22 (AP)—The trustees of the New Haven Railroad asked the United States District Court here today for permission to abandon operation of the Fall River Line, used for romantic cruises by generations of New England bridal couples.

The 90-year-old line has been beset recently by strikes, and suspended service July 12.

The New Haven Line, operating freighters between this city and New York, was included in the trustees' petition for abandonment.

The petition asserts that the trustees had hoped to continue operation of the Fall River line during the current summer season, but that a loss was showed for the first six months of the year and "the interruption to service which has occurred and the present suspension of service . . . lead your petitioners to the conclusion that the Fall River line and the New Haven line cannot be operated at a profit and that their operation should be discontinued."

The court was also asked to authorize the sale of the steamboats Commonwealth, Priscilla, Providence, Plymouth, Chester W. Chapin, City of Lowell, Pequanpock, New Haven and Mohawk.

If the court approves the petition, the only remaining line to be operated by the New England Steamship Company will be the New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard & Nantucket line. The Providence line and the New Bedford line were abandoned several months ago.

A hearing on the petition was set for July 27.

Crew Refuses to Unload Freighter at Providence

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 22 (AP)—The freighter Dorothy Luckenbach, loaded with a million and a half feet of lumber and 500 tons of general cargo, was tied up at the municipal wharf here today with her crew refusing to unload because of local labor trouble.

Spokes for the strikers said they had no grievance with the Luckenbach line, but that they refused to unload the cargo on what they termed a "hot dock."

Lumber aboard the freighter is consigned to the A. C. Dutton Corporation, where engineers have been on strike for a week seeking recognition of their union, an American Federation of Labor affiliate, and an increase in wages.

The vessel arrived here last night from Philadelphia. About 40 members of the crew are affected by the strike.

Rail Line Discontinued

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission authorized the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad today to abandon a rail line in Providence County, Rhode Island, and Worcester County, Massachusetts. The line extends 6.8 miles from Burrillville, R. I., to Douglas Junction, Mass.

Plane Thief Flees Afoot After Craft Is Forced Down

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 22—Massachusetts' first airplane thief soared toward the brilliant stars early this morning in a Taylor Cub plane which he had rolled out of its hangar in Salisbury. After making a forced landing in the marshland between Thatcher Road and Little Good Harbor Beach in the Bass Rocks section, he disappeared into the darkness.

The night plane, of a type well known for the ease of its operation, was only slightly damaged in landing, in spite of the fact that a portion of the [illegible] Beach summer colony was cut off from electric lights and telephone service as it ripped down the wires.

It is owned by Louis A. Frothingham and Warren S. Frothingham, commercial fliers of Salisbury Beach, who had gone away early in the evening. On their return they discovered the absence of the Taylor Cub and notified police of a "stolen plane case."

It was several hours before the ship was found and identified by the Frothinghams, who then flew it safely home.

Crop Insurance Recommended; 'Plowing Under' as Last Step Advised at Wellesley Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 22—The farmers' problems are being faced today by the Summer Institute for Social Progress, now in the second and final week of its annual session on the Wellesley College campus.

Crop insurance and reform in the conditions of farm tenancy—with crop restriction as an emergency measure to be applied only when absolutely necessary—were recommended this morning as first steps toward the solution of agricultural difficulties by Prof. Percy Wells Bidwell of the economics department of the University of Buffalo.

Dr. Bidwell pointed out that there is not a single farm problem, but many. There is the problem of the southern sharecropper, of the middle western wheat farmer, of the California lemon grower, of the New England dairy farmer, and many more.

The "farm problem" is no new development, he declared, and a study of history shows that there has always been such a problem.

Rooted in Past Problems

"The troubles with which we are now confronted," Dr. Bidwell stated, "are rooted in the farm problems of the past.

"For example, the problem of the sharecropper in the South is the legitimate child of the cultivation of cotton by slave labor before the Civil War, and the problem of submarginal farms in various parts of the country is the outgrowth of our hit-or-miss policy of giving away large tracts of land to encourage settlement of the West."

In the period before the World War, he continued, agriculture and industry were a state of comparative equilibrium and there were few serious maladjustments. But since then farmers have suffered from five kinds of disturbances:

"Disturbances in price levels;

"Technological changes—or the mechanization of farming;

"Political changes induced by the World War—principally the growth of the policy of economic nationalism;

"Population changes in the United States; and,

"Changes in consumer habits."

Farmers, Debtor Class

Farmers, Dr. Bidwell stated, are particularly sensitive to price level changes because they are a debtor class, and to changes in the demand for their products because they cannot easily control production to balance supply with demand. Their business is one in which fixed costs are of great importance.

One of the most important factors in the situation, he explained, is the inelasticity of the demand for agricultural products.

"It is often said," Dr. Bidwell elaborated on this point, "that the capacity of the human stomach is limited. While this is not strictly true, the fact remains that a relatively small increase in the production of wheat, potatoes or milk will lead to a more than proportional decrease in the price of these commodities.

"This fact is of great importance in determining agricultural policy.

"When demand is inelastic, the producers cannot raise their incomes by producing more. Rather, the contrary policy is indicated—and here we have the basis of the scheme of agricultural restriction—of 'plowing under' crops."

Objective of AAA

It is obvious, Dr. Bidwell continued, that it is impossible to increase the general wealth by destroying any products — but it is equally obvious that such action may increase the incomes of a particular class at the expense of others. This was the objective of the AAA, which did undoubtedly, he said, increase farm incomes — particularly in the cotton belt.

This policy is being continued in the Soil Conservation Act, he declared.

"There are two groups of opinion," Dr. Bidwell went on, "one holding that production control should be retained as a permanent policy of long-range planning, and the other insisting that crop restriction should be used only as an emergency measure. The latter is my own opinion.

"The trend of economic history shows that with increasing industrialization, agriculture tends to occupy a position of decreasing importance in the national economy.

Sees No Justification

"There is no justification for attempting to maintain a precise relation between the numbers of persons on farms and the numbers of persons in cities—or of any relation between farm incomes and city incomes.

"Government policy, rather, should be directed to maintaining a condition of moving equilibrium—that is, it should soften the shocks of adjustment of the farm industry to changing economic conditions."

Open to the public this evening at 8 p. m. in Billings Hall will be a panel discussion of the vexed question of milk control in Massachusetts. A group of experts, including Herman M. Bates of the Massachusetts Milk Control Board and Dr. Roger B. Corbett of the New England Research Council, will participate in it, and the meeting will conclude with a question period.

Strolling Puppeteers Ready To Take the Trail in a Trailer

It is a large order when the head man decides on a trailer for his family of 17. Practically impossible. You'd recommend a whole train of trailers. But considering most of the 17 are puppets, one trailer will do.

That is what Curtis Beach of the Strolling Puppeteers decided.

Since 1930 the Strolling Puppeteers have traveled about, entertaining New England summer folks. But not in a trailer! They spent one summer in a boxy blue car made over inside for sleeping. Somewhere inside was an ice chest, and outside a clothes line. The clothes proved that. They gave that up after one season and tried tourist camps for overnight stopping. This season it is a trailer.

Soon they will set out from West Newton, Mr. Beach and Mr. Bart in a swanky roadster. Cyrano, Roxanne, Ragueneau the baker, the Brown Bears, and the Three Skeletons, and the extras in the puppet troupe riding behind in the trailer. Fully equipped with all the gadgets for puppeteering comfort.

Summer travel by the entertainment route is a characteristic of the Beach family. The elder Beach with two companions and their mandolins gave pleasure to New England hotel folk a generation earlier. They, too, passed the hat. And the proceeds found its way into the expense column of three Harvard students.

In High School Days

Back in high school days Curtis Beach began his organization. The Strolling Puppeteers have put on shows with an eye to variety ever since. "Jack and the Beanstalk" with "Cox and Box" and "The Dance of the Skeletons" were some of the first. Following were "Goldilocks and the Three Bears," "The Three Wishes" and "The Farmer Takes a Wife." A humorous French comedy of love and romance they called "The Matchmakers." Sprinkled among these have been shorter numbers such as joking clowns and puppet dancers.

These puppeteers started at the bottom and worked up. A plain car to an elaborate trailer. "Jack and the Beanstalk" to "Cyrano de Bergerac."

So each generation of puppets improves. More polished, more flexible, more realistic, more beautiful. This year's models will sally forth with streamlined wooden bodies. Nine or ten strings to a puppet are hitched to a 1937 control. With it you can run a puppet with one hand. If you can run a puppet at all.

Some of the puppets have extra strings. They are the stars of the show with special stunts to do. There is a duel in "The Matchmakers," and the rattling sabers with their cruel intent quite chill one. No human hero and villain of a play could match their duelling. They just wouldn't dare.

Company Prospers

The puppet company flourishes under Mr. Beach's direction. With the help of Ben Bart and Aina Swan, he carries on. Between shows and school and work (Ben is at school, Curtis and Aina are working) they are very busy in the workshop. "Cyrano de Bergerac" is in production.

Small Miss Aina Swan is a giant in the workshop, where puppets pervade the atmosphere. Miniature settings and tiny props are all over the place.

Experiment comes first. A key setting is planned. An addition or two and it becomes something else. Lighting effects are studied. There is a collapsible system for everything. Props must fold up for traveling. But never on the stage! A trial-and-error work out in cardboard and the scenery is ready to cut from wood. A little paint is the magic touch. Wooden forms become real houses, and blank pieces take on character.

Like well dressed gentlemen the puppets have their favorite tailor. Each is costumed with all the care of a Paris salon. Frills and finery. Mere puppets no longer, but Cyrano and his friends of the seventeenth century.

A permanent stage in the workshop comes in handy. Ten minutes before filling an engagement the puppeteers can run down and rehearse their newest number.

Seven Parts

Imagine learning seven parts in seven different voices. Then trying to run the right puppet with the right voice. No wonder there are miscues and jumbled puppets before everything is down pat. Even with things under control, a he-man puppet is apt to recite in a delicate feminine voice. Should a puppeteer worry over that when there are lights to be run, curtains to draw, and scenery to change, to say nothing of the announcements and musical interludes?

When all this is mastered, (it is, somehow), Mr. Beach and Mr. Bart will pack the works, put the puppets in the trailer, and be off to give their 600th performance. From way down on Cape Cod to far up in Maine you may see them: Mr. Beach at the wheel, puppets at the windows. Or parked at a fashionable inn giving an afternoon show for the children, entertaining adults in the evening.

The Strolling Puppeteers tried a new field this winter. Pantomime shows were given for the deaf. The puppets put the show across. Specially printed programs helped out. Curtains were removed afterwards and a demonstration of puppet workings given on the skeleton framework. The following bookings for aural organizations are evidence that the deaf enjoy puppets and that puppets are good when seen and not heard.

Puppeteering is a lot of fun, even after seven years. What is more, it pays! That always helps. Didn't Curtis Beach's puppets put him through Harvard? And now they are doing the same for Ben Bart.

Cyrano hopes to do better yet. A big-hearted puppet with an enormous nose. He expects to be very popular. If he is, and he ought to be, Mr. Beach and Mr. Bart can afford a vacation. After the season is over! Settle down and rest? Indeed not! Not the Strolling Puppeteers. Leaving Cyrano in charge of the puppets, they will be off to explore the Gaspe.

Condensed Theatricals

Cyrano de Bergerac

The Puppeteering Caravan and Curtis Beach and Aina Swan Making a Puppet

Flood Compact Approval Asked

(Continued From Page 9)

sites for water conservation, power storage or power development."

Further: "The compact, so far as it represents an interstate agreement, concerns itself only with flood control. The signatory states reserve power conservation rights, but have agreed to take up such questions with the United States through agencies other than the compact commission."

The representatives and senators are reminded that Secretary of War Woodring last February suggested a conference of the four New England Governors concerned with the compact and at that time represented President Roosevelt as "deeply interested" in the compact.

They quote Mr. Woodring's remarks opening the conference in Hartford attended by the four Governors, when he urged early agreement so that construction of dams could be started this summer. Mr. Woodring then said that the President was "deeply interested" in the early start of construction.

"For sixteen months," write the three Connecticut men, "we have had in mind the devastating floods of 1936 and we have endeavored to make a start toward preventing a repetition of that disaster. We have felt at all times that we were doing the very thing which we were invited to do by the Congress, as expressed in the Omnibus Flood Control Act, and proceeded in the belief that the Congress would give us full cooperation."

Flood Control Pacts Defended by Clason

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 22—A strong defense of the Connecticut River Interstate flood control compact against charges that its provisions regarding power violate the federal power policy, coupled with an indication that President Roosevelt is considering a possible conflict between the pact and a program such as is embodied in the Norris national TVA bill, was given today by Representative Clason, Republican of Massachusetts.

Stating that when he conferred with the President last Monday the latter "brought up the question of this compact," Mr. Clason added that "I believe he (the President) is at present familiarizing himself with the provisions of the compact and considering the relationship between this compact and proposed federal legislation for flood control, power and conservation throughout the country generally.

Criticism of both the Connecticut and Merrimack River compacts have been based on the contention their provisions regarding power run contrary to the federal policy in that each state retains all benefits of power to be developed from the proposed storage reservoirs. Representative Clason denied this allegation, declaring that "the (Connecticut River) compact would not give any of the states any more authority over power development than it now possesses. If a state wanted to develop a reservoir for power and the Federal Government did not, the latter would have the decision because under the compact the President, acting through the Secretary of War, must consent to any construction." He added that the pact gives the Government control also over construction and operation of flood control reservoirs.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, July 23

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
Shortwave		
4:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Not everyone can take a mountain trip or a cool sea plunge on a scorching day

BUT EVERYONE can be COOL while shopping at

Filene's

BOSTON

THE refreshing, cool AIR CONDITIONED STORE from roof to Basement

Bricks of Babylonian King Help Boost Modern Product

On bricks, apparently, is founded Nebuchadnezzar's claim as No. 1 advertiser of his realm.

For this biblical monarch ordered his name stamped on all bricks produced during his reign, Harry R. Daniel, radiocaster for the United States Department of Commerce, stated today in a talk on America's great industries. Dealing with the manufacture of structural clay, the talk was carried locally by WEEI and nationally by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Durability of the monarch's product hardly can be questioned, Mr. Daniel pointed out, as buildings standing today near the site of old Babylon have been constructed of brick taken from Nebuchadnezzar's buried palaces.

Bricks Tell Roman History

Special marks placed on bricks by Romans enabled historians to trace the triumphant route of the great twenty-second legion through Germany, he continued. In China, the brick-making industry flourished many centuries ago, Mr. Daniel stated. Constructed as a barrier to Mongols in the north, the Great Wall, which took thousands of men 400 years to build, "stands today as one of the greatest pieces of construction ever built, a vast wall of brick and stone 1500 miles long," he said.

As early as 1622, Virginians were shipping bricks to Bermuda, he went on, but not until the nineteenth century did the method of making bricks change materially from that used 1000 years before.

James Wood arrived in America early in the nineteenth century and established a brickyard at Haverstraw, N. Y., a small town on the Hudson river, related Mr. Daniel. Wood experimented with a piece of anthracite sent him by a friend in Pennsylvania, and found he could mix coal dust with clay, completely changing the method of brick-making.

Machine Process Used

"Some 30 years later the first successful manufacture of bricks by machinery was achieved," the commentator declared. "Completely automatic production of brick came about with the invention of what is known as the extrusion machine in 1844. Steadily improved since then, this machine, in its larger form, today will turn out between 100,000 and 125,000 bricks a day.

"With development of brick-making machinery it was discovered that harder ground shales and fire clays could be molded into new shapes and fired to a high degree of strength. This permitted more precise manufacturing and introduced a new element into the manufacture of clay products. So today, face-brick can be chosen in a wide range of shapes, color and textures.

"Structural clay products are used in foundations, walls, on terraces, garden walks, swimming pools, retaining walls and in construction of bridges and sewers. Hard-burned brick is extensively used in some sections of the country for paving both city and country roadways. There is an increasing use of structural clay products in agricultural communities, for silos, hog and cattle barns, and other farm buildings.

"Aggregate value of all structural clay products produced in the United States in 1936 was in excess of $100,000,000, of which brick represented about one third. This year, throughout the country, new factories, new homes and other constructive projects are going forward and the great structural clay industry is working at capacity to meet the nation's demands."

What's Going On in the Arts

Gloucester Society of Artists
Gloucester, Mass.

The 39th annual exhibition of paintings and sculpture in the gallery of the Gloucester Society of Artists on Eastern Point Road, contains 216 works.

"Miserere" by Marshall MacLean, a sculptor young and inexperienced, captures a surge of emotion in which many figures participate.

Emotion, also, is uppermost in the paint quality of "Morning on the Killarney," by Marian MacIntosh, shown in memoriam. Miss MacIntosh used a sensitive palette, poetic and lyrical, with wisps of green, lavender and blue evoking her mountain distances.

A newcomer to Cape Ann is John Barber. His "Gloucester Fishermen" differs radically from that of other exhibitors. He finds them on the dock cleaning fish. The tannish-gray of their slickers or jeans melts into the tannish-gray of the dock environment, and is overlaid with pale shadows in high-keyed gray-blue, pinkish, and yellow tones.

A touch of drama pervades "In the Lee of Bonaventure," a souvenior of Perce by Hoyland Bettinger. The cliffs rise sheer and massively dark, their flat tops carpeted with faint green.

"American Progress" by Umberto Romano, is unpleasant in subject-matter, but provocative, tracing the cruelty of man in American historical episodes. His vehemence is welcome in contrast to so much that is convictionless.

"Self Portrait" by Richard Andrew impresses one as good characterization; while "Portrait" by Robert M. Hudspeth claims laurels for interpretation.

Technically dexterous is "Landscape with Figure" by John C. E. Taylor. Other pictures include "Landscape" by Dantan W. Sawyer; "Lefty and Cap on the Dock" by John Wolcott, "Roseau Valley Dominica, B. W. I." by Harold S. Maddocks; "Quiet Waters, Gloucester" by Harry De Maine, "Gloucester in the Spring" by Emile A. Gruppe, Charles P. Gruppe's "Sunset, Dutch Coast," "Coentes Slip, New York" by Langdon Gillet, "Brown November" by Thomas P. Blagden, "The Landfall" by Benjamin Ream Cratz, and "Jungle Gym" by Margaret Nelson.

Among the artists exhibiting black and whites Lawrence Beal Smith, another newcomer, seems to follow in the train of Reginald March, contributing "Theater Magic" and "The Skaters." Interesting for vigor of restrained movement is William G. Condon's study of a female nude which he ironically signs "Bauguereau, 1937." Condon is also represented by two well-handled decorative sculptures titled "Cormorant."

The exhibition will remain on view to August 3 inclusive, and will be followed by a second showing.

D. G.

Ernst Halberstadt

A one-man show occupies the entire wall space of the Federal Art Gallery, 50 Beacon Street. Ernst Halberstadt is the exhibitor and he is showing work done under the federal program over a period of four years. Included are studies and completed panels for murals, a large map of Cambridge, and many separate drawings and sketches. It is an exceptional display and shows a tireless application. Such artists reflect credit upon the Federal Art Project and their efforts should be brought to the attention of the embittered critics of Government patronage.

Most prominent are the completed panels and studies, made for Fortress Monroe, Virginia. It is a mural series of the Coast Artillery. The pictures are meant to illustrate the instruments of artillery in large, clear, graphic portrayal, so that they may be appreciated by persons who understand how to manipulate them. The depiction is impersonal and the artist has stressed all the constructional features.

In studio drawings shown elsewhere in the gallery he reveals marked personal feeling, and a searching, sympathetic human understanding which would seem somehow to consider instruments of warfare a rather repellant subject.

Another exhibit is a polyptych for the office of the State Board of Housing, the theme of which bears upon amelioration wrought by that department. This panel is invested with a personal feeling, tinged with a moving, imaginative quality. All Mr. Halberstadt's pictures disclose an active and ingenious artist who works vigorously at the job and feels a responsibility to the theme developed, and the environment for which it is destined. His studio sketches probably bring us closer to his favorite themes. He is enterprising and produces strong results.

D. A.

Taft Art Fund Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 22—Funds to complete Lorado Taft's sculptured group, depicting George Washington, Robert Morris and Haym Salomon, are being raised here by the Patriotic Foundation of Chicago. A site in Grant Park has already been assigned for the monument and $30,000, or half the total amount of its cost, has been raised.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Current Questions	Lucille and Lanne	Organ recital	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15 Clyde Barrie; songs	Studio musicals	Vocal recital	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:30 "The Boston Hour"	"The Singing Lady"	"Don Winslow"; sketch	Sport reports; music	Townsend Movement
5:45 "The Boston Hour"	"Four of Us"	Johnnie Johnston; songs	String music	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Little Show: so-	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Dance Time"	loists; orchestra	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Feature; sport col.	News; musicale	Sketch; music	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Popular soloists	Lowell Thomas, news	John Griffin, tenor	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amor 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jack Early, songs
7:15 Russell Dorr, songs	"Healani"	Vocal Varieties	Lou Bonick's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Elmer Davis, news	"Lum and Abner"	Adrian O'Brien, songs	Serenade: popular music	If I were You
7:45 Patti Chapin, songs	Jack Randolph, songs	"Jimmy Valentine"	Serenade: popular music	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00 New England Music	Roy Shields's Revue	Vallee Hour: Ricardo	International Salon: so-	"Wonder Strings"
8:15 Camp	Ray Shields's Revue	Cortez; Joe Cook; Russ	loist; chorus; orchestra	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:30 New England Music	Robin Hood Dell concert:	Brown and Dorothy	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:45 Camp	Vladimir Golschmann,	Libaire; Gene Autry; or.	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Frank Ward's Orchestra
9:00 Major Bowes's Hour	guest conductor; 90-	Charles Winninger with	"Hobby Lobby"	Jack Ward, pianist
9:15 Major Bowes's Hour	piece orchestra	Show Boat; soloists;	"Hobby Lobby"	Olympian Orchestra
9:30 Major Bowes's Hour	"Town Meeting"; Will	comedy sketch; Mod-	Pat Barnes Opera	Olympian Orchestra
9:45 Major Bowes's Hour	Collective Action Main-	ern Choir; orchestra	Pat Barnes Opera	DiPietro's Orchestra
10:00 "Your Adventure"	tain World Peace?	Music Hall with Bob	"Witch's Tale"; sketch	Frank Ward's Orchestra
10:15 Floyd Gibbons	Speakers	Burns; Quartet; Cho-	"Witch's Tale"; sketch	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
10:30 Dramatized news	"Music Hall"; Varieties;	rus; guest artists;	"Musical Revue"; vocal	Jimmie McHale's Orch
10:45 Dramatized news	Al Short's Orch.	Johnny Tvolter's Orch	soloists; Henry Web-	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news	News; Rondelay	News Service	er's Orchestra	Request program
11:15 Frank Dailey's Or	NBC program	NBC program	Shep Field's Orchestra	Request program
11:30 Will Osborne's Or	NBC program	NBC program	Ted Lewis' Orch.	M. Ayres's Orchestra
11:45 Will Osborne's Or	NBC program	NBC program	Ted Lewis' Orch.	M. Ayres's Orchestra

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Sunrise Special; organ	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Let's Go"; music	"Musical Clock"	"Stepping Along"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	Musical program	"Stepping Along"	The Chapel Singers	
8:00 Forecasts; Almanac	Serenade; music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Mac and Moore"	George and Juanita	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 Hits and Encores	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Carolyn Pryce	Breakfast Club: soloists;	"Houseboat Hannah"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
9:15 "Parade"; music	orchestra	Household talk	Morning Carnival	"Morning Melodies"
9:30 Songs; music	"Hello, Peggy"	Variations	Morning Carnival	Melodies; Review
9:45 Bachelor's Children	As You Like It; news	Variations	"Charm Mirror"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Mary Marlin; sketch	"Mrs. Wigga"; sketch	Melody Sweethearts	"Daily Inspirations"
10:15 Elsie Thompson	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"John's Other Wife"	Choir Loft; organ	Lynn Sherman, songs
10:30 Ted Manowe	Pepper Young's Family	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Tunes for Two"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Ruth and Bill"	Viennese ensemble	Today's Children: sketch	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Magazine of the Air	"The O'Neills" sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Get Thin to Music	Song recital
11:15 Magazine of the Air	"Personal Column"	Backstage Wife: sketch	Musical program	Cooking School
11:30 "Big Sister"; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	How to Be Charming	News Service	"Organ Melodies"
11:45 Real Life Stories	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"Rhythm Parade"	"Famous Homes"	New England News
12:00 Piano duo	News; Noonday Little	"Dream Days"; sketch	Network speaker	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	Show; music	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Network speaker	Italian Radio Review
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	United States Marine	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Band concert	Studio interview	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Betty and Bob"	Harvey and Dell	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Betty Crocker	Neighbor Nell	"Joyce Jordan"; sketch	Agricultural talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Betty Crocker	National Farm and	Zimbler string quartet	"Down the Avenue"	"Street Forum"
1:45 "Grimm's Daughter"	Home Hour: soloists;	"The Hemingways"	Consumers' talk	Song recital
2:00 Thru Woman's Eyes	sketch; Homesteaders	Musical Roundup	Concert orchestra	Dance music
2:15 Jack and Loretta	Orchestra	Piano soloist	Organ recital	Dance music
2:30 WEEI news	Home Forum: talk	Musicale	Sport reports	"Pioneer Clipper"
2:45 "Myrt and Marge"	Home Forum: talk	"Just Like Home"	Sport reports	"Pioneer Clipper"
3:00 Concert Hall: Krei-	NBC Radio Guild dra-	Pepper Young's Family	Bees-Pittsburgh base-	Organ Melodies
3:15 ner String Quartet	matic sketch: "What	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	ball game	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 Organ recital	Happened to Jones," by	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Bees-Pittsburgh base-	Sport reports
3:45 Organ recital	George Breadhurst	"The O'Neills"; sketch	ball game	Sport reports
4:00 Stocks; musicale	Club Matinee: popular	"Lorenzo Jones"	Bees-Pittsburgh base-	Sport reports
4:15 Studio speaker	variety; orchestra	"Personal Column"	ball game	Sport reports
4:30 "Bon Voyage"	Club Matinee: popular	'Sophisticated Rhythms'	Bees-Pittsburgh base-	Sport reports
4:45 "Bon Voyage"	variety; orchestra	"The Guiding Light"	ball game	Sport reports
5:00 M. Carley, pianist	Salvation Army program	Arthur Lang, songs	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15 Elon Boys	Doris Tirrel, organ	"Dari Dan"; sketch	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	Singing Lady	"Don Winslow"; sketch	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:45 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	Jackie Heller, tenor	Sport reports; music	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport talk	News; Little Show: so-	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Dance Time"	loists; orchestra	Sport reports	Studio interview	Italian Raido Review
6:30 Music; sport column	News; music; sketch	Studio program	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Popular soloists	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 "Poetic Melodies"	Mary Small, songs	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Continental Music	Piano team	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Candidate program	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Gazette; talks	"Lum and Abner"	Talk, Bill Cunningham	Serenade: music	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Beaks Carter, news	Soloist and orchestra	"Jimmy Valentine"	Jackie Duggan; organ	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 Broadw'y Varieties:	Irene Rich in sketch	Lucille Manners, so-	N. E. High School Sym-	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:15 soloists; orchestra	Harmonica ensemble	prano; Revelers Quar-	phonic Band	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:30 Hal Kemp's Orch.	"Death Valley Days";	tet; Rosario Bourdon's	Esplanade Concert	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:45 Alice Fay, songs	dramatic sketch	concert orchestra	Esplanade Concert	"Wonder Strings"
9:00 Hollywood Hotel:	Robert L. Ripley	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Grant Park concert	"Detective Drama"
9:15 dramatic - musical	Robert L. Ripley	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Grant Park concert	"Detective Drama"
9:30 revue; vocal solos;	Grant Park concert	Court of Human Rela-	Bamberger Symphony	David McSweeney, songs
9:45 Ray Paige's Orch.	Grant Park concert	tions; sketch	Bamberger Symphony	DiPietro's Orchestra
10:00 Mod'rn Symph'nies:	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"First Nighter"; sketch	"The Listener Speaks"	Male quartet; organ
10:15 Orofe's Orchestra	soloists; vocal trio	"First Nighter"; sketch	"The Listener Speaks"	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:30 U. S. Cabinet Series	Liederzingers; Quartet	Hollywood gossip	"Curtain Time"; drama-	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:45 U. S. Cabinet Series	Miss Schallert Reviews	Roy Campbell's Royalists	tization; soloists; pop-	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; "Rondelay"	News Service	ular orchestra	Olympian Orchestra
11:15 Jay Freeman's Or.	Sport comment	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra	Olympian Orchestra
11:30 Bob Crosby's Orch.	Promenade Concert	Hudson-De Lange Orch.	Dick Stabile's Orchestra	Count Basie's Orchestra
11:45 Bob Crosby's Orch.	Promenade Concert	Hudson-De Lange Orch.	Dick Stabile's Orchestra	Count Basie's Orchestra

Farnum Quizzes Head of Chamber About White Fund

(Continued From Page 9)

nor the city auditor "volunteered" any information about the bills.

Later, Mr. Wadsworth was asked by Mr. Farnum, in connection with a State street repair job for $1950, whether Roswell G. Hall, real estate manager of the White Fund, had "perpetrated a subterfuge" in the award of this contract.

Mayor Nichols objected and Mr. Farnum explained that another trustee, John I. Fitzgerald, president of City Council, when asked the same question said that a subterfuge had been perpetrated.

Mr. Fitzgerald arose to object and stated that when he had been asked that question his reply was, "I should say no." Mr. Farnum maintained his carbon of the record carried this sentence as "I should say so."

Mr. Wadsworth finally answered that on the basis that a $2000 contract had to be advertised, "Mr. Hall was within the letter." Continuing, he said it "would be hard to say when a subterfuge began."

At another point the witness was asked about the specifications of the $75,000 waterproofing job. He testified today was the first time he had seen the specifications.

"But your name is on that," commented Mr. Farnum, referring to a letter of Oct. 3, 1936.

"I didn't sign it. I was abroad at the time," returned the witness.

On counsel reading a number of invoices between April, 1936, and March, 1937, ranging from $2000 to $22,000 and signed by the mayor as chairman of the board of trustees, the witness said he could not account for the fact that the mayor never told him about these bills.

"I'm only surprised that he never mentioned it," he said.

Later in the session Attorney Farnum read the report of the Finance Commission of April 7, 1936, addressed to the mayor, urging the dismissal of department heads for favoritism in "spreading" contracts in order to award them without being advertised. This report stated that in 1359 such contracts 79 went to the Codman Hill Company for a total of $28,196, as one of a favorite group of six concerns.

Mr. Farnum then asked Mr. Wadsworth: "After the mayor had received a report like that, implicating the Codman Hill Company, and when it began to appear on the statement of invoices going over his desk, showing work piling up to the Codman Hill Company, can you account for his not bringing it to your attention?"

"I should think he would have."

"Did he?"

"Not to my knowledge."

When asked if he was informed that the books of the Codman Hill company had disappeared, Mr. Wadsworth answered, "Yes, it is almost like a miracle."

"This looked like a miracle originated by some sinister force, did it it?" demanded Mr. Farnum.

"It is very surprising. I do not understand it," replied Mr. Wadsworth.

There was no repetition or echo today of a heated private session last night at which it was reported the majority of members protested violently against the action of Chairman David Lasker in going to the Brookline home of Judge Harold P. Williams of the Superior Court last week to discuss the release of Thomas J. Flanagan from jail. Mr. Flanagan was released yesterday on Judge Williams' order after serving 20 days of an indeterminate sentence for contempt of court in not producing the books of the Codman Hill Company.

Mr. Lasker's fellow members, with the exception of Commissioner Robert Robinson, protested that the chairman had no authorization to put the commission on record with Judge Williams as favoring the release of Mr. Flanagan.

Chairman Lasker then issued an explanatory statement in which he said he informed Judge Williams that "after consultation with members of the commission, the attitude of the commission was that in so far as the members had anything to say on the matter, they would be inclined to favor the release of Flanagan on one condition only: that is, that he would come forward and tell the Finance Commission the whole truth about the theft of the Codman Hill Construction Company books and whatever else he knows about the business of the Codman Hill Construction Company.

Members of the commission protested that the chairman had never taken the matter up with them and had no right to put the commission on record as favoring or opposing the Flanagan release and demanded a special meeting to be called before testimony resumed today.

This was a brief session, attended by Chairman Lasker and members E. Mark Sullivan, Robert Robinson, Attorney Farnum and Robert Cunniff, secretary of the Finance Commission. This meeting was closed to the press but it is understood words passed between Mr. Farnum and Mr. Sullivan after the latter's criticism of the Finance Commission's special counsel for making too slow progress in the current investigation.

Peace apparently was restored when the four came out of the Finance Commission's office at 24 School Street. Attorney Farnum volunteered the remark, "I am only an investigating attorney. I am not concerned with the policies of the Finance Commission."

The press, counsel and members of the commission then left for the City Hall session.

N. Y. Boy Scout Office Vacated by Roosevelt

NEW YORK, July 22 (AP)—The resignation of President Roosevelt from the presidency of the Boy Scout Foundation of Greater New York, a post he has held for 15 years, was announced today by the foundation's executive committee.

Barron G. Collier, acting president since 1928, also resigned. He said President Roosevelt asked to have his resignation tendered so the post could go to "somebody nearer the picture."

J. Stewart Baker, president of the Bank of Manhattan Company, was elected president.

Flood Compact Pay for States Held Uncertain

(Continued From Page 9)

mark Boston's trend back toward the forefront of the nation's business, a trend which the chamber has been observing with interest for more than two years.

Shoe Industry Leads

As has been the case during the chamber's steady watch over local business, the boot and shoe industry shows the way in employment opportunities. Of the new companies reporting, 10 are in Boston, two each in Lynn and Cambridge, and one in Needham.

Of the 275 persons added to Boston's industrial pay rolls in June, 100 obtained jobs because of the expansion programs engineered largely by the Boston Edison Company, United Shoe Machinery Corporation and the New England Coal & Coke Company. All are contemplating new equipment or entirely new buildings.

According to the Chamber's report, the Boston Edison concern will shortly begin construction of an extension to the turbine room at L Street, South Boston, to provide space for installation of a new 25,000 kilowatt Westinghouse turbo-generator. This will be the latest type of "superposed" installation by which method the exhaust steam from this unit may be used to operate the existing low pressure units. Total cost of the development is expected to exceed $1,500,000.

New Factories Under Way

The United Shoe Machinery Corporation is erecting two new buildings at Beverly. They will be of brick and steel construction with four floors containing 135,000 square feet of space and costing approximately $300,000. The buildings will be used to house certain existing departments and to make better production facilities.

New England Coal & Coke Company plans a new coal hoisting tower at Water Street, Beverly, to cost $8000.

The Boston Elevated Railway Company has in progress several extension projects. An addition to the bus garage on Bartlett Street, Roxbury, will provide for 36 coaches. The cost of this addition will be $40,000. An addition for 26 coaches is planned for the bus garage at Fields Corner. Alterations to an existing building in the Charlestown yard will provide new storage for the snow-fighting equipment of the company.

The meat-packing business also pushed ahead last month with Armour and Company moving into its new plant on Columbus Avenue, Roxbury, the largest branch of this organization in the country, containing 27,000 square feet of floor space. Total employment here is 250 which will be stepped up further.

Among the new plants recorded by the Chamber are the manufacturers of anti-rust paint, air-conditioners for woolen mills, gas-operated hot-water sterilizers, mineral oil strengtheners, braiding machines, French cord binding and cement-process shoes. Largest of the new companies is the Pamella Lee Candies, Inc., 287 Main Street Cambridge, which has begun the manufacture of chocolates and candy bars. The company is capitalized for $50,000 and occupies 5500 square feet of floor space.

State A. F. of L. Drops CIO Unions

Forty-nine local unions in this State, affiliated through their national organizations with the Committee for Industrial Organization, were dropped from the American Federation of Labor yesterday by the executive council of the state branch of that organization.

This vote was passed in conformity with instructions from William Green, president of the A. F. of L., and parallels action taken in several states, based on the ruling that C. I. O. membership disqualifies a union from affiliation with the A. F. of L.

Reading this group of units out of the organization hardly affects the total membership of the 550 local unions of the State Federation of Labor, officials said.

Twenty-four of the unions dropped from membership are affiliated with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union. Three of the locals have membership in the United Rubber Workers of America. The other three unions belong, respectively, to the Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America, the United Textile Workers of America and the American Newspaper Guild.

Nineteen other locals were formally ruled out although they had already lost their status through allowing their A. F. of L. dues to remain unpaid for some time.

Maine Evidence of Massachusetts Thrift

Photo by George F. Mulherin: From Wide World

A Potato Field in Bloom at Presque Isle

WPA Writers Trace Back the Cultivation of This Vegetable in New England to Irish Settlers in Worcester, Mass.

N. E. Potato-Raising Traced Back to Worcester by WPA

Potato raisers, one of the most important agricultural classes in New England today, owe their position and livelihood to the forethought of John Young and his son David, Irish immigrants to Worcester, Mass., in 1718. It was this father and son, chased out of old Erin for their religious opinions, who brought the lowly spud, already known as the "Irish" potato, back to its native land from which Sir Walter Raleigh had pilfered it in the sixteenth century. The Massachusetts Federal Writers, in their new volume, "Massachusetts—A Guide to Its Places and People," relate the story in all its historic authenticity minus the fringe of romance that has grown about the tale.

In early America the potato grew wild and in this state it was found by Raleigh in 1554. For all his military and political astuteness that gentleman apparently was unaware of the importance of his find, as important a discovery as any made by the sixteenth century explorers. Raleigh exhibited the potatoes, along with his captive Indians, to his "Good Queen Bess" and then sent them to his Irish estates. As an experiment his retainers planted the vegetable and distributed the subsequent harvest all over Erin.

Continuing the story from material assembled for the Massachusetts Guide, it seems that a century later, many of the Irish were forced to look around for a happier land. They found it, as many of their compatriots did later in the New World. The first boatload, including the two Youngs, tied up at Boston and practically the entire passenger list set out for Worcester.

For some time, according to the WPA historians, the Irish here put up with the same sort of persecutions they had encountered in the homeland. Many of them left and settled in other parts of New England. But during all this period the Youngs persevered in Worcester, caring for their potatoes which thrived in the practically virgin soil of the New World. Other Irish begged, borrowed or bought seedlings from the Youngs. Those who left Worcester to settle in other towns took along seedlings as surely as they did their household furnishings.

At first the newly repatriated vegetable was considered a luxury, served only to honored guests or on special occasions. Eventually, as the Irish became accepted by their neighbors, the secret of their noble food staple leaked out. By the Revolution potatoes were in the ground all over New England and a few years later potato culture entered on an era of expansion that eventually put the United States in the lead as the greatest potato-growing country in the world.

The Week in Connecticut

(Continued From Page 9)

land Sound, has never ratified the pact.

Village or City?

Hartford's suburban towns, not sure whether they are still country villages or part of the city, can look at Wethersfield. Close to the city and fast being built up with residences, Wethersfield is still, says Judge Abraham S. Bordon of Common Pleas Court, "a rural community." The judge found that Mrs. Louise B. Johnston was within her rights in building a chicken house behind her home and that the town zoning board of appeals was right in allowing her to do it. Neighbors opposed the chicken house.

Coal Bids Criticized

Judge Bordon, looking at the way they run the coal business in New Britain, said some sharp things about coal dealers. The city's board of education charged that when it asked for bids on coal for schools the dealers got together, decided who would enter the low bid, and then each collected a small commission on the business from the successful bidder. The board of education gave its business to a dealer not in the combination, even though his price was higher. Judge Bordon, upholding this award in spite of a taxpayer's complaint, said the city should be proud of an "honest, efficient and conscientious board."

Teachers Colleges Filled

There are more girls who want to be teachers than the State can accommodate in its four teachers' colleges. Candidates for admission as freshmen number 445. Vacancies number 330. Although the Legislature insisted that all four schools be of equal rank, most of the students want to attend the Teachers' College of Connecticut at New Britain. New Britain has 250 candidates for 150 places in the freshman class.

Outing for State Boys

Wards of the Connecticut School for Boys, young offenders against the law, went on their annual outing at a lake resort and not only were free from guards and fences, but were allowed to mingle with other boys at the playground. Boys attending an outing of the Meriden State Trade School rode the roller coaster and the merry-go-round with the lads from the correctional institution. Thus Superintendent Roy L. McLaughlin carried a step farther his theory of a normal environment for his charges. The day was called a complete success.

Saugatuck Protest

North of Westport the Saugatuck River, scarcely more than a good trout stream, flows through a narrow steep-walled valley called Redding Glen. A crooked dirt road skirts the river through the woods. It is cool in summer and secluded. In old farmhouses and new cabins live summer residents, mainly from New York. When the Bridgeport Hydraulic Company moved to condemn some of the valley for additional water supply for Bridgeport a protest went up.

The Saugatuck Valley Association asked Governor Cross to do something about it. The Governor said the only recourse was apparently to the courts or to the General Assembly. The water company was given the right of eminent domain in its legislative charter.

Albert E. Lavery, water company officer, hinted it all was part of a disagreement over how much money the company should pay for the valley farms. "It has been generally known for many years," he said, "that ultimately the Saugatuck River would be required to furnish water supply for Bridgeport and the surrounding territory."

More Auto Drivers

More people are getting drivers' licenses in Connecticut this year than ever before. The Motor Vehicles Department examined 33,780 candidates in the first six months of the year, 2000 more than the previous peak, in 1929.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Europa	July 23	Cherbourg	July 29	July 23 1:00 pm	July 23 8:00 pm
Champlain	July 24	Plymouth	July 31	July 23 8:00 pm	July 24 8:00 am

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
President McKinley	Seattle	July 31	July 26 4:00 pm	July 26 8:00 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*President Pierce		July 31	July 26 4:00 pm	July 26 8:00 pm
Maunawili	Victoria	Aug. 3	July 29 4:00 pm	July 29 8:00 pm
Niagara	Victoria	Aug. 4	July 30 4:00 pm	July 30 8:00 pm

*San Francisco.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m. on Tuesdays.

Employment and Wages Show Marked Increase In Bay State Industry

A 13.6 per cent increase in the number of wage earners employed in 1690 representative Massachusetts manufacturing establishments during the week ending June 15 this year, as compared to the same week a year ago, is disclosed in the monthly report of the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries, issued today. The amount paid in wages increased 30.7 per cent.

There was a seasonal decline in comparison to the week ending May 15 this year, however, of 3.3 per cent, and a corresponding decrease of 3.1 per cent in the weekly payrolls.

WPA Rolls in N. H. Cut Nearly in Half, Officials Assert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 22—WPA rolls in New Hampshire have shrunk from a peak of 10,000 about a year ago to approximately 5200 at the present time, according to state WPA officials here.

Since June 30 about 800 have been removed from the rolls and steps are now under way to remove all aliens from WPA employment. It is expected that the latter move will involve but few cases.

William P. Pahey, state WPA administrator, reveals that still more reductions will be made in the number of WPA workers, apparently sufficient to bring the roll down 25 per cent from the June 30 figure.

WPA Authorizes $198,778

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., July 22—Works Progress Administration funds totaling $198,778.15 have been authorized to provide work on Virginia WPA projects, William A. Smith, state administrator, announced July 20. Three state-wide projects were authorized. They included a rural standard-of-living survey for use in regional planning.

Maine Town Takes the Lead As Rural Fairs Season Opens

Strawberry preserves "like mother used to make"; cold pack canned vegetables, the pride of youthful 4-H Club members of rural New England, and poultry and livestock contests for blue ribbons, all beckon country and city folk alike to "come to the fair."

For summer is slipping away and the annual season for the country fairs is at hand, though many of them will be too early for "when the frost is on the pumpkin."

The agricultural fair season opens Aug. 2 with the annual Cornish Agricultural Society's Fair at Cornish, Maine, in the role of first of 193 such gatherings during the next few months. A list tabulated by the information bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, made public today, shows that of all New England states, Massachusetts again heads the list in the number of fairs with 113 scheduled.

The Bay State also boasts the two largest ones, the Brockton Fair, Sept. 12-18 with an expected attendance of more than 200,000 and the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, Sept. 19-25, with an all time high attendance of more than 300,000 forecast.

Maine has 35 fairs listed; Connecticut 33; New Hampshire eight; Vermont five and Rhode Island, one the Chamber's list shows.

While the farmer with his produce and livestock, and the housewife with her preserves and needlecraft, continue to provide great attractions for these fairs, the sponsors who look upon them from a cold commercial viewpoint rather than with any sentiment, say that industry is now playing a greater part in the success of the ventures.

Industry has its booths displaying New England-made goods of all description. Circus acts, side shows and vaudeville still hold their popular appeal with the horticultural and agricultural phases of the fairs this year, for what's a fair without the thrills of aerial acrobatic stunts and the familiar "fakir's row?"

Copies of the complete list of fairs are available gratis, upon request to the information bureau of the Chamber of Commerce.

Unemployment Fund In New Hampshire Reaches $2,687,335

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 22—On July 16 the New Hampshire Unemployment Compensation fund reached a total of $2,687,335 and on that date an all time record for one day's collections was established when they amounted to $106,311.

Officials are now confident that the fund will reach a $4,000,000 total before next January when the first payments will be made. The sum in the fund represents contributions by approximately 3000 employers and 100,000 employees.

The New Hampshire system has already made provisions for the handling of benefits to those eligible. Benefits will be paid at the rate of 50 per cent of the employee's average weekly pay but not more than $15 a week or less than $5 a week. The maximum period of benefits is fixed at 16 weeks.

$90,000,000 to Farmers

Nebraska farmers in four years received almost $90,000,000 from the AAA and soil conservation program.

Ten Tested Ways to Find Out

What Workers Are Thinking About!

The Employer

"I'm not afraid of labor organizers. My men are content. If they want anything they know my office door is open. If they were discontented I'd be the first to know about it. My men strike? Don't make me laugh!"

The Worker

"We can get satisfaction today if we have any grievances. But what about the years when we didn't have a show? What about next year? We want to make sure we get fair play. Let's organize and take no chances."

Yet the next day the "contented" worker is picketing the factory where he has been treated "fairly"

How can you find out if your workers are satisfied with the treatment they are receiving?

How can you be sure of their loyalty?

How do you know they won't walk out?

The surest way says Edward S Cowdrick authority on labor relations is to discover what your workmen are thinking about He gives ten above-board ways to find out in his timely revealing article What Are YOUR Workmen Thinking About? in July 15th

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Alice All by Herself

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Alice's mother had been busy for days putting her garden away for the winter.

"I do want a few more herbs next year," she said at lunch one Saturday. "I think I'll put a clump of Costmary by the kitchen step. Alice, should you like to walk up to Miss Susy's with me after lunch and get some?"

Alice always liked going to Miss Susy's shop which had once been a chicken house, and now stood, very neat and pretty by the highway, with a garden about it. Miss Susy sold plants and flowers, spreads, aprons, jellies, cookies, bric-a-brac found in old attics, and even long-haired kittens which were usually to be found tumbling about underfoot, or trying to climb up the screens, staring out at the passersby from round fluffy faces whose eyes were still an innocent milk blue.

Alice found the kittens and some sugar cookies with raisins in their centers, but her mother didn't find any Costmary.

"I've never had any of that," said Miss Susy, "but, oh, yes, I know it very well. My grandmother had it, and always called it Sweet Mary. Do you know, Mrs. Riggs," she went on, turning to a woman who had come in with a just finished hooked-rug wrapped up in brown paper, "do you know any one round here who might have Sweet Mary?"

"I don't know that I do," said Mrs. Riggs thoughtfully. "What about Mrs. Tibbetts out on the Christmas Cove road? Her garden is just like it was in her mother's time."

Alice and her mother drove out along the Christmas Cove road to the Tibbetts farm, which was not very easy to find. But they found it in time and a thin woman met them at the kitchen door.

Or Is It Sweet Tongue?

"Sweet Mary?" she repeated, "Sweet Mary? I don't know as I know what plant you mean. Maybe it's what we always used to call Sweet Tongue around here. Has it a long queer leaf with a good smell to it, and small button-shaped yellowy-green flowers? Of course I know it, then, but my old roots died out two winters ago after those March blizzards. But you won't have any trouble getting some, I'm sure."

"But can you tell me who might have it?" asked Alice's mother.

"You might try Sally Hinks, Mrs. Hiram Hinks," said Mrs. Tibbetts. "Yes, she'd be likely to have some. Her aunt used to be very fond of Sweet Tongue tea, I remember. You'll find their house," and then Mrs. Tibbetts gave many directions that Alice's mother repeated.

A light haze was coming over the sky, as so often happened down by the sea. There were many tamaracks in the lowlands that began to look, now, as though they were made of yellow spider-webs, but prickier. They passed a stream with five white ducks under a willow tree. Finally, after much doubling and turning down sandy roads, they came to a post-box marked "Hiram Hinks."

Mrs. Hinks was not at home, but her oldest daughter took Alice's mother and Alice out into the garden to see if they could find any.

"Do you see some, Alice?" her mother asked.

"I don't know what it looks like, mother," said Alice who was watching some late bees rather stiffly visiting some late cosmos.

"Well, I don't see any either. Do you know who else might have some?"

"I'll ask grandfather," said the little girl, leading them back to the kitchen where her grandfather sat in a rocking-chair near the stove.

"Grandpa," the child shouted, coming close to his ear, "this lady wants some Sweet Tongue. Do you know if Aunt Mary's got any?"

Then It Was Bible Leaf

"Sweet Tongue?" said the old man turning bright blue eyes towards Alice's mother. "Is that what we used to call Bible Leaf when I was a young man?"

"I guess so," said Alice's mother, nodding her head several times.

"I suppose that wasn't its real name," went on the old man. "Excuse me not getting up. But people, when I was young, used to use those long sweet-smelling leaves to mark their places in the Bible. Might find one in our old Bible now, shouldn't wonder."

"But has your daughter any Bible Leaf, do you think?" shouted Alice's mother.

"Shouldn't wonder," said the old man, smiling and nodding. "Myrna you tell them how to get to your Aunt Mary's. It isn't more than a couple of miles."

Once more Alice and her mother climbed into their seats. Once more they followed the sea-coast roads, mostly through scrubby woods, but now and then they caught a glimpse of the sea.

"I feel as though you and I were detectives," said Alice's mother. "Every place we go they give it a different name, and send us on to follow the clue somewhere else. I don't think we ought to go back and admit ourselves beaten, do you Alice?"

Alice was perfectly contented to wander around just seeing things. They had passed a house with fishing nets spread out on the grass to dry, and a field where a yoke of red oxen were busy at fall plowing. The earth, as it turned under the share, shone in the sun almost like dark waves. Alice was in no hurry to get home.

They had forgotten to ask Aunt Mary's last name, so this time they could not find the house by the post-box. It was Alice who remembered something about a martin house. Sure enough, there were four of them on very long poles, looking much newer and better painted than the poor little tumble-down house banked with straw to which they belonged.

Aunt Mary was a fat woman, and as cheerful as she was untidy. She must have been fond of animals, for Alice counted seven gray cats, and a hound tied beside an overturned barrel which served him for kennel. It was the same hound which had dug up Aunt Mary's garden so she scarcely had a root left.

"You never saw such a dog for digging," she said. "But look around, look around. If you find what you want, you're welcome to it before that dog digs it up. What was it you said? Bible Leaf? What does it look like?"

Alice's mother patiently described the plant once more, for the fifth time.

Aunt Mary's eye brightened. "Oh, now I know what you mean. We always call it Laverder. Where I used to work, the lady put the dried leaves in with her linen. I don't think I have any, but you might look."

If there had ever been any Lavender, the hound had lon since dug it up. Aunt Mary suggested several people who might have it over Winslow Mills way, but now a chill and dusk were coming into the air, and even Alice's mother felt a little discouraged, as they drove home.

"All I hoped for was a little Costmary," she said, "but now I feel as though I had lost Sweet Mary, Sweet Tongue, Bible Leaf, and Lavender, too."

And then she made up a verse as she drove along:

I've never heard the sorrows sung
Of ladies who have lost Sweet Tongue,

I've never heard them tell the grief
Of gardens without Bible Leaf,

But gard-e-ners grow quite contrary,
Robbed of Costmary and Sweet Mary,

And become furious, I aver,
Without their usual Lavender.

"What does it look like?" asked Alice.

"My poor child, haven't you heard me describing it all afternoon from door to door?" cried Alice's mother in despair.

"I was thinking—" said Alice.

"But why do you want to know now?" asked her mother.

"I was just wondering—" said Alice meekly.

In Their Own Orchard

"Well, it's a big plant, often as high as your head, with sweet smelling leaves shaped like tongues. And its flowers aren't much but buttons. People used to plant it for its fragrance and I thought it was nearly as common as mint, but I seem to be wrong."

It was almost dark when they reached home.

"Did you find your Costmary?" called out Alice's father cheerfully from the living room, as they came in.

"No, we didn't," said her mother. "They sent us round and round and round like people in a fairy tale, and every one called it by a different name, but we never found it. I'm awfully disappointed, aren't you, Alice?"

But Alice wasn't there.

"She must have gone upstairs to take off her things," said her mother.

But when Alice came into the room again, she was still in her hat and coat and her eyes were full of mischief and her hands were behind her back.

"What will you give me for what I have in my hands, mother?" she asked.

"A kiss," said her mother.

"Oh, that isn't enough for what I have," said Alice. "It ought to be a king's treasure or something like that, but a pair of skates might do. No, mother, I'm just teasing. Here it is," and she held up her hands filled with green, sweet-smelling leaves.

"Alice! where did you get it?" cried her mother, in a rather weak voice. "Where in the world? Did you know all the time?"

"Of course not, mother," said Alice giggling. "You didn't describe it to me until on the way home. And then I began to wonder if it wasn't the stuff that grew back of the orchard where the old hen houses used to be. Marcia and I call it Sachet Plant. We like the smell."

"I'll ask Grandfather," said the little girl: A Drawing by Marguerite de Angeli

The Great Blue Heron Nests

We pulled our boat up on the rocky shore of one of five heavily wooded islands that lie in the middle of the St. Lawrence River and, leaving it high and dry, climbed the steep bank on our quest for herons at home.

Although not a bird was in sight yet, we were rewarded immediately for our climb when we reached the crest of the bank, for the ground was covered with the big white blossoms of the trillium. The blossoms were all about our feet and stretched off down the dim forest isles, up the slopes and into the ravines, where they twinkled from the semi-darkness like stars in a summer sky. At one place they were shadowed by lacy fern fronds just expanding; in another spot they gave way to a mat of fine-foliaged gray-green squirrel corn, to a bed of olive green polypody, or were turned aside by a colony of dwarf hemlock.

Atop the Elms and Ashes

The island on which we had landed was set midstream in the St. Lawrence River, at a point where it flowed two miles wide as it skirted the northern border of New York State. It was the largest of the group of five, containing about 15 acres, and rose from the water like a mound. On that spring day, it made a beautiful picture, with contrasting foliage of pale green maples, orchid colored oaks, dark green pines and white birches, even without its snowy carpet of trillium.

Two parallel hills extended the length of the island and between them at the upper end lay a pool of water. We stood on the ridge of one hill and looking up into the top of a giant elm across the water saw six enormous nests, and above them floating in the air a dozen great blue herons. With remarkable foresight the herons had chosen for their homes the tallest trees in the woods, elms which spread their umbrella tops above the rest of the forest with bare trunks that could not be climbed, or ash trees, also tall and bare of branches.

The nests appeared of gigantic size when viewed from the ground. They were made of sticks loosely piled. Some of the newer ones had been constructed of willow or alder which had leafed out making those nests look particularly soft and fluffy. At the base of a few of the trees we found half egg shells, so tough that their ninety foot fall had not crushed them. They were the size of turkey eggs, blue spotted with brown. In this colony at the head of the island we found twenty nests in all.

We crossed to the other hill and made our way slowly down the island. The whole woods was aflutter with birds of many kinds. A downy had her nest in a branch a few feet from one of the homes of the herons. Chickadees flitted all about the nest-filled trees. Cedar-birds, orioles, song-sparrows, yellow warblers and many others sang happily, undisturbed by our wanderings. Only the herons were too suspicious to accept our presence calmly. They wheeled continually above the tree tops.

Another Colony

At the other end of the island we found another dark pool, more lovely flowers, and an even bigger colony of heron nests. Thirteen we counted in one huge elm. The air was full of agitated birds giving voice to their resentment by a peculiar coughing noise. At our approach they, too, rose above their nests and circled about.

Their great blue-gray wings had a six foot spread, their long slim necks were bent in a curve and their long bills held in a straight line with the body. Their very long legs, fitted for wading, were stretched out behind in two straight lines and their toes held closely together made a diamond-shaped rudder. They soared and floated, darted and circled above the trees, or dropped their legs and lifting their wings alighted among the leafy tops.

Herons, when standing with uplifted bills, are almost six feet tall, and are one of nature's most unique and picturesque birds. Their long legs proclaim them waders and their sharp strong bills are made to spear their food. Herons eat fish, but they eat more frogs, and frogs are very destructive to fish fry. The little pools beside each colony look like open air schools where the young herons may be taught to wade about and to spear frogs effectively.

Many birds show a beauty sense when choosing their nesting sites but seldom have we seen any place so favored by nature as this island and we launched our boat to leave it with real regret. The herons, however, bid us a joyful farewell from the air, then relieved, settled into their trees out of sight. Peace was restored to their island home and as we rowed away not a sign of the birds' presence could we see.

MINNA ANTHONY COMMON

Animals Have Musical Preferences

One day when walking through Hyde Park, London, I saw an extraordinary sight. A woman was kneeling on the grass in a quiet corner singing softly, and close around her, with dreamy, blissful expressions on their faces, stood a number of sheep. When the song was over, they stamped their feet on the ground and baaed for more. The singer did not comply at once and it almost seemed as if the animals were about to knock her down, so firmly did they insist upon having an encore.

After a while she sang again; and again the sheep became absolutely still, listening intently and with seeming great enjoyment. I did not like to interrupt, and as I was in a hurry I could not stop to question the singer, as I much wished to do. Soon after, thinking that I would give the sheep a concert myself, I tried singing Annie Laurie to them, but they ran away!

Another curious music lover of which I recently heard is a spider. This creature had its web behind a picture high up on the wall of the study where Paderewski, the famous pianist habitually practiced. Whenever he played the third étude by Chopin, the spider would let itself down and swing upon its silken thread above the piano. As soon as he began to play another work, however, it ran up again to its web!

Paderewski said that he tried again and again to lure the spider down by playing some different tune, but was never successful. The spider's choice was the third étude by Chopin, and nothing else would do.

Dogs, too, seem to have their musical preferences. A sheep dog was passionately fond of hearing Chopin played. When a lady, who was a fine pianist, came to the house, he used to greet her with every sign of joy, escorting her immediately to the piano. He would then lie down with his nose close to the pedals and make a strange kind of singing noise through his closed mouth, the sound rising and falling with the music.

Any instrument other than the piano he disliked, and on the piano it had to be Chopin! It was extraordinary how the dog always knew his favorite composer's work. However hard the player tried, she could not deceive him.

I once possessed a musical dog myself, a jolly Aberdeen terrier who always wore a tartan collar. He fancied that he had a fine voice, and whenever anyone sang, he sang too! To our ears the sound was not always melodious, but one could see that Dan was immensely pleased with the semi-yodelling noises which proceeded from his mouth.

He definitely had a keen ear for music, for whenever I struck a note on the piano, he always adopted it for the first note of his theme. I used to think that with perseverance one might have taught him a song. As it was, he could follow for two, and sometimes three, notes.

The poet Whittier wrote that his dog, Robin Adair, had a great liking for music, and when a lady came to the house and played "Robin Adair" on the piano, he used to listen with delight. When she finished, he would sit up and offer his paw and lick her cheek. "Robin takes that as a tribute to himself," Mr. Whittier would say. Certain it was that the dog became the lady's devoted slave.

ALICE CHAUNCEY

Oxford Scholar

Wooden Plow With Wooden Wheels, Drawn by a Donkey, a Rare Animal at That Time

Squire

Harrowing in Anglo-Saxon Times

Men Who Hunt Icebergs

Now that warm weather is here, 50 men are sailing the Atlantic hunting for icebergs that have detached themselves from the great continents of ice in the frozen north in order to prevent them from drifting along the steamer lanes. The men belong to the International Ice Patrol—as brave a party of hunters as can be found anywhere.

Some of the icebergs are so enormous that they have to be destroyed by charges of explosives laid on them, or by gunfire. They have been known to measure five or six miles in length and to be as tall as skyscrapers—big fellows to come across in the loneliness of the ocean, and by no means welcomed by passing ships.

Icebergs of this type average 400 a year, but in one special year no fewer than 1200 were sighted. Naturally the hunt is not a particularly pleasant one, but the 50 members of the patrol stick like glue to their task and gradually banish the giants from the sea.

Sometimes it happens that sailors, whose vessels have been wrecked by collision with icebergs, and who have been able to clamber on to the mountains of ice, have been saved by the patrol boat. Not long ago the crew of a sunken ship was rescued by an I. I. P. vessel, the ice-ship upon which they were sailing being on the point of dissolving in the water when the rescuers hove in sight.

All Illustrations From "The Story of English Life," by Amabel Williams-Ellis and F. J. Fisher. (Coward-McCann)

Cloth and Wool Merchants. Two on Right Shaking Hands on a Bargain. Note Different Kinds of Shoes and Curious Hood.

Life in England—a Panorama

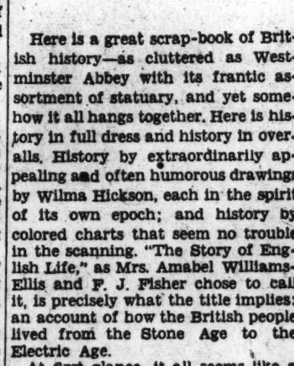
A Book Review

Here is a great scrap-book of British history—as cluttered as Westminster Abbey with its frantic assortment of statuary, and yet somehow it all hangs together. Here is history in full dress and history in overalls. History by extraordinarily appealing and often humorous drawings by Wilma Hickson, each in the spirit of its own epoch; and history by colored charts that seem no trouble in the scanning. "The Story of English Life," as Mrs. Amabel Williams-Ellis and F. J. Fisher chose to call it, is precisely what the title implies: an account of how the British people lived from the Stone Age to the Electric Age.

At first glance, it all seems like a lark. The authors are confidentially on "you and we" terms with the reader: they chat about Roman coins and Caesar's trouble landing in Britain; of the jewels that John dropped as he fled and why medieval Britain needed spices from the Orient to flavor their fearful diet of badly cured meat. And then, suddenly, one discovers that a point of view has been advancing under cover of this amiable narrative.

Mixed Motives

Take Caesar, for instance. "Now it has been suggested that the Romans came to Britain because they wanted to protect their trade. Some



Wife of Bath

historians say nothing about this side of it, and declare that it was for the sake of glory, and for the interests of the exploration . . . but in fact, trade and glory often go together as will be seen over and over gain in the course of this story."

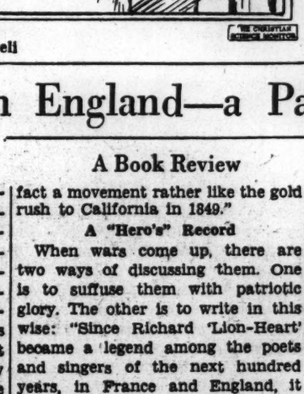
This is history from the modern economic and social slant—not brashly "debunking," but being very firm about pointing out what is what.

Further along comes this paragraph, "It used to be thought that the only reason for the Crusades was this religious fervor and this promise of eternal happiness. But it is now clear that some of the Crusaders had other motives. Some of the princes who 'took the cross' were feudal lords who were like their ancestors the Vikings, whose only trade was fighting. They were short of money to pay their followers and had already taken all they could get from their serfs. Some of the merchants who gave money in the holy cause, gave it because they wanted to keep the trade that had made them rich, and which was now threatened by the Mohammedan armies. Then there were many desperate men of all sorts . . . escaped villains. . . . It was in fact a movement rather like the gold rush to California in 1849."

A "Hero's" Record

When wars come up, there are two ways of discussing them. One is to suffuse them with patriotic glory. The other is to write in this wise: "Since Richard 'Lion-Heart' became a legend among the poets and singers of the next hundred years, in France and England, it seems not unfair to conclude that he was a good sample of their ideal of what a hero king ought to be. But he seems to have done very little to increase anyone's happiness, and his wars, and the enormous amount of money needed for them, certainly caused a terrible amount of death and poverty, for all of which there was nothing to show."

But perhaps these quotations emphasize the grim aspect, and if so, they misrepresent what is normally a sparkling narrative. For in addition to developing a point of view, the authors set out to tell the story,



Miller

not of Britain, but of the British people.

Too frequently, history is a dry-as-dust skipping from king to king to queen—a kind of Court Calendar, ponderous and often boring. One scarcely ever learns about what the common people did.

These writers of history, however, have decided that it is an imposition to record history in terms of kings. They assemble all the evidence as to what sort of fellows these Anglo-Saxons were; what they ate and how their wives made butter and how they used four-hour candles to tell time.

What Anglo-Saxons Were Like

The towns grow up under one's eyes, and almost under his nose. The story of how Britain's early trade in spices waxed fat, because of the appalling diet of smoked meat and dried fish, is a classic instance of making so far-flung a development as the earliest spread of trade so alive that it smells!

Then there were the less pleasant but equally important facets: the pictures of servants sleeping merely on rushes strewn on the cold floors, of women being lowered on ropes into the early mines where conditions were unspeakable, of child labor in the early factory days.

And compensation comes in those pages where the standard of living really permeates down into these farmers and slum-dwellers. In these days of agitation against poor housing conditions, one tends to forget the days when there was not even the most fundamental city sanitation. The lot of a family sandwiched into a dingy house in one of London's least prepossessing areas is still the lot of a noble, in comparison with some of the earlier centuries.

Nor does the book end with description of the life of the people. Inventions come in, and the irregular advance of political democracy; a smattering of cultural unfoldment and the spread of empire. One only regrets that so well spiced a volume couldn't dwell for longer on each of these phases, with its vitalizing energy. S. R. D.

The Story of English Life, by Amabel Ellis-Williams and H. J. Fisher. Illustrated by Wilma Hickson. New York: Coward-McCann. $3.75.

A Great Trust for Youth

A great gathering of boys and girls, representing the Youth of the British Empire, listened to Mr. Baldwin's last public speech as Prime Minister when he addressed the rally in the Royal Albert Hall, London, some time ago.

The thousands who were present in the vast audience will not forget easily his words of council and advice given at the close of a long life of service to his country. The following are some of the outstanding points in the speech:

You are the governors of the future. We are passing on to you the duty of guarding and safeguarding what is worthy and worth while in our past, our heritage and our tradition, our honor and all our hopes. You are trustees. What is coming to you is a trust, and not merely a benefit which devolves upon you, a trust you hold for future generations.

Democracy must be defended from without, and equally it may have to be defended from within. It may well be that you will have to save democracy from itself. The King is the symbol of the union, not only of an Empire, but of a society which is held together by a common view of the fundamental nature of man. The fruits of the free spirit of man do not grow in the garden of tyranny.

The torch I would hand to you, and ask you to pass from hand to hand along the pathways of the Empire, is a Christian truth rekindled anew in each ardent generation. Use men as ends and never merely as means; and live for the brotherhood of man, which implies the Fatherhood of God.

Julie

Swiftly she came from out the South,
Young Julie of the laughing mouth.
Magic was in her eyes of blue,
And magic in her dancing shoe!

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

The Cardinal

A flash of red, a saucy nod,
Black whiskered head.
His whistle, clear, commanding, shrill,
Awakens grass and daffodil,
His modest mate, the budding tree,
A trailing arbutus—and me.

ELLA H. MAY

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MRS. H. H. NEALE, R. F. D. 1, Willoughby, Ohio

Making It Easy To Find the Right School

It may seem bewildering to select from thousands of schools just the one that offers the right opportunity. You can simplify the problem by consulting the advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor. They put you in touch with a *selected* group of schools that provide advantages of particular interest to Monitor readers.

School advertisements are published Tuesdays and Saturdays on the Education Page. For information about schools not advertised in the current issues, write to the School Section, Advertising Department, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Massachusetts.

Business and Industry

Dominion Seen Having Only 70,000,000 Bu. Wheat for Export

Commerce and Finance

Federal Agencies To Aid Protective Council on Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—By agreeing to designate a board of visitors, the State Department and the Securities and Exchange Commission have given support to the activities of the Foreign Bondholders' Protective Council, Inc. The principal function of the board will be to examine the internal financial operations of the council.

The Federal Government will assume no responsibility for the council's policies and actions, a joint statement issued by the State Department and the SEC declared.

The council requested the action and was a result of a report sent to Congress in May by the SEC, in which it criticized the fact that the council was financed in part by houses of issue and others interested in foreign bonds which had been defaulted.

Report an Endorsement

The report, however, was generally an endorsement of the council, which the commission felt would become the most effective central agency for the protection of American holders of defaulted foreign bonds if certain changes in connection with its memberships and its methods of obtaining funds with which to operate were put into effect.

The statement issued jointly by the State Department and the Securities and Exchange Commission follows:

"The Foreign Bondholders Protective Council, Inc., has requested the Secretary of State and the chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission to designate a board of visitors for the council to visit the council from time to time with or without notice. Pursuant to this request, the Secretary of State has designated Mr. Herbert Feis, adviser on international economic affairs, to act as one member of the board of visitors and the chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission has agreed to act as the other member of the board for the balance of the council's fiscal year, which terminates on Dec. 31, 1937.

Internal Operations

"The Secretary of State and the chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission understand that the principal function of the board of visitors will be to examine the internal financial operations of the council. To this end it is expected that the new board will scrutinize requests made by the council for funds from foreign countries and from American bondholders in connection with debt readjustment plans which have been negotiated by the council. In addition, it is understood that the board of visitors will examine and will consult from time to time concerning other sources of income and all the expenses and disbursements of the council.

"The Foreign Bondholders Protective Council, Inc., was organized as a non-profit corporation in 1933 at the suggestion of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury and the chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, to act as a central protective organization on behalf of the holders of foreign defaulted governmental securities.

S. E. C. Investigation

"On May 14, 1937, the Securities and Exchange Commission published an extensive report on its investigation, pursuant to Section 211 of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, into protective committees and agencies for holders of defaulted foreign governmental bonds.

"The report expressed the commission's 'conclusion that the interests of bondholders will receive the most adequate protection through the medium of a permanent central protective agency,' and said 'in our opinion the appropriate permanent agency is found in the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council, Inc.'

"However, the commission recommended several improvements which it believed to be required in the council's organization and procedure. Included in such recommendations was that the amount of funds received by the council from foreign countries or from bondholders in connection with debt readjustment plans should be subject to independent scrutiny and review.

"The acceptance of the proposal to create a board of visitors by the Secretary of State and the chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission in no way affects the general policies and responsibilities of the council in respect of negotiations with foreign governmental debtors. The council will continue, as heretofore, to function on its own responsibility, and the United States Government will assume no responsibility for its policies and actions."

KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS
Prospectus on request
KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS, Inc.
1512 Packard Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

HINCKLEY & WOODS
INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST.
BOSTON
FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

OLD STATE HOUSE BOSTON
Massachusetts Investors Trust
Established 1924
MASSACHUSETTS DISTRIBUTORS, INC.
General Distributors
85 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON
LOS ANGELES
CHICAGO NEW YORK

Retail Display 'Ads' 5.6 P. C. Above 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Retail display advertising for this year through July 10 is 5.6 per cent ahead of the comparable period of last year, according to Advertising Age.

These figures, based on tabulations covering all newspapers in 78 important cities, show a total of 551,708,207 lines against 522,311,005 lines for the comparable period of last year, a gain of 29,397,202 lines.

Due to many newspapers not publishing on July 4 or 5, retail display advertising for the seven-day period ended July 10 declined to 15,292,420 lines against 16,436,392 lines for the corresponding week of last year, a drop of 1,173,320 lines or 7.1 per cent.

Expansion Program Of National Steel Will Triple Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The completion of National Steel's $25,000,000 construction program at the plant of its Detroit subsidiary, the Great Lakes Steel Corporation, will about triple the ingot capacity with which National Steel started when it was organized in 1929, according to an announcement by Ernest T. Weir, chairman.

Included in the project at Detroit will be a new blast furnace, which will be among the largest in the world; coke ovens, open hearth furnaces, annealing furnaces, a slabbing mill, gas mains and a gas holder, an ore bridge, and extension of the present ore docks.

The plant is expected to be in operation before the end of the year, by which time the annual ingot capacity will have climbed from 1,200,000 tons in 1929 to 3,400,000 tons. A year ago the annual ingot capacity was about 2,232,000 tons.

Expansion of finishing equipment, raw material resources and transportation facilities has paralleled the increase in primary steel capacity, the development being a virtually continuous program of additions and improvements at the Great Lakes, Weirton Steel and other National properties.

Du Pont's Florida Holding Firm Must Pay $2,000,000 Tax

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—The United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals upheld imposition of more than $2,000,000 in taxes on the income of a Florida holding company, practically all of whose stock was owned by Alfred I. du Pont and members of his family.

The company, Almours Securities, Inc., had appealed from deficiency assessments, by the board of tax appeals, of $1,282,169.84 for the calendar year 1931 and $778,852.14 for 1932, or a total of $2,061,021.98.

The assessments were made under sections of revenue acts of 1928 and 1932 which impose an additional tax of 50 per cent upon the net income of any corporation "formed or availed of for the purpose of preventing the imposition of surtaxes upon its shareholders through the medium of permitting its gains and profits to accumulate instead of being divided or distributed."

Union Carbide Earns $4.65 Share in Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation reports net income of $10,505,140 for the second quarter of 1937, after provision for estimated income and other taxes, interest on funded debt, depreciation and other charges. This net income is equivalent to $1.16 a share on 9,000,743 shares outstanding.

The net income for the year to June 30, last, including certain subsidiaries, was $41,866,007, equal to $4.65 a share. This compares with $3.56 for the year to June 30, 1936, and $4.09 a share for the year to Dec. 31, 1936.

Maryland Casualty Co. Gross Premiums Greater

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—Gross premiums of the Maryland Casualty Company for the first half of 1937 amounted to $15,768,994, an increase of $957,206 over the first six months of 1936. Net premiums for the same period showed an increase of $1,059,606, the difference between gross and net reflecting a reduction in reinsurance ceded to other companies.

Comparison of total assets shows $39,231,308, compared with $37,185,930 on June 30, 1936.

Canadian Wheat Carryover Seen At 11-Year Low

WINNIPEG (CP)—Canada is moving toward the end of its crop year with the prospect of its smallest wheat carry-over since 1926 and the likelihood of the shortest wheat crop since the Dominion became an important factor in the international wheat market.

With prices on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange 41 to 52 cents a bushel higher than a year ago, it was indicated in grain trade circles less wheat would be available for export than for many years, although the Dominion still would have wheat to sell.

Very Small Carryover

Statistics of the Board of Grain Commissioners indicate a carryover of less than 40,000,000 bushels of wheat at the close of the crop year July 31 compared with 128,703,298 bushels last year and 40,139,362 bushels in 1926.

The 1937 carryover will be approximately the average for the 1922-27 period of 41,000,000 bushels taken by the Leland Stanford University in its wheat studies as an average Canadian carryover. Abnormal carryovers prevailed from 1928 until this year.

Canada's smallest wheat carryover since 1921 was recorded in 1923 when it totaled 12,173,620 bushels. The highest carryover in the history of the Dominion was 219,428,398 bushels in 1934.

Although no official estimate of the current wheat crop of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta has been made, private estimates place production around 150,000,000 bushels. Recent rains have improved crop prospects in some areas and the yield may be higher.

70,000,000 Bushels for Export

Taking the 40,000,000 bushels carryover, the prospects of a 150,000,000-bushel yield from western Canada and 20,000,000 bushels in eastern Canada, the Dominion tentatively may expect to have 210,000,000 bushels for the 1937-38 crop year.

Deducting 105,000,000 bushels for the home requirements of seed, feed and milling and allowing about 35,000,000 as carryover on July 31, 1938, the Dominion may have around 70,000,000 bushels for export to foreign countries. Wheat exports for the current crop year to date total 184,048,000 bushels.

Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta last year harvested 212,000,000 bushels, and production was 264,096,000 in 1935, 163,800,000 in 1934, 263,004,000 in 1933, 422,947,000 in 1932, 301,181,000 in 1931 and 397,300,000 in 1930.

R. H. Macy to Offer Stock; One Share For 10 Now Held

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—R. H. Macy & Co., Inc., directors have authorized an offering to stockholders of one new share for each 10 shares now held, at a price to be specified later. As there are now 1,503,835 shares outstanding, excluding 5721 held by the company in its treasury, the new offering will consist of about 150,383 shares. The stock is selling around 48.

Directors said they "believe it is prudent to raise additional capital at this time to provide against contingencies calling for greater working capital, and to provide against a reduction of its cash funds, which, assuming a reasonable dividend policy, it expects would otherwise take place over the next year, due to increased working capital requirements resulting from a general expansion of the corporation's volume of business."

Unsubscribed shares will be purchased by an underwriting group which, it is understood, will be headed by Lehman Brothers.

Net sales for the fiscal year to Jan. 30, 1937, were $130,441,311, compared with $117,841,155 in the preceding 12 months, and net income was $4,604,908, against $2,753,901, after federal income taxes, subsidiary preferred dividends and minority interest.

Gen. Foods to Build Corn Mill, Storage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — General Foods Corp. will soon start construction of a corn mill at Kankakee, Ill. The new plant, which will employ 200 workers, is expected to be completed next winter. In addition to the new mill, storage facilities for 1,500,000 bushels of corn will be provided on the 32-acre site recently acquired.

"The plant will be in the heart of the nation's white-corn producing areas and will be convenient to markets for the finished products," Udell C. Young, vice-president, says. "This new enterprise," he added, "will supplement our cereal activities at Battle Creek, Mich., where General Foods also has been enlarging its facilities."

Am. Woolen's Spring, '38, Lines Prices Are Higher

NEW YORK (AP) — American Woolen Company announces opening prices for Spring lines of tropical worsteds and gabardines, which are 25 to 30 cents a yard above opening quotations for the Spring, 1937, season.

The new levels about equalled the prices prevailing at the close of the 1936 season. Trade circles attributed the advance to higher production costs, and it was expected other leading manufacturers would follow the rise.

Atlantic Refining's Net

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Atlantic Refining Company reports a net profit of $3,440,000 for the first six months of 1937, as compared with $3,140,000 in the similar period a year ago.

Ickes Takes Up Cudgels Against New Sugar Bill

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Ickes criticized eastern sugar refiners as selfish "monopolists" today in reiterating Administration objections to pending sugar-control legislation.

The refiners and not the Interior Department, he said, in a statement, replying to an assertion of Senator O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, are blocking passage of a measure to take the place of the expiring Jones-Costigan Act. Mr. Ickes quoted Mr. O'Mahoney as accusing Mr. Ickes' Interior Department of preventing enactment of the pending bill.

Urging that Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands be given "fair treatment," Mr. Ickes asserted that the refiners were "selfishly insisting on a provision to give them a more complete monopoly of the refining of sugar by setting up discriminatory trade barriers against a large group of American citizens."

The provision would continue the present limitation on the amount of sugar the offshore producing areas could refine. Mr. Ickes' statement coincided with renewed efforts in Congress to pass legislation extending the existing marketing quota system, which balances supply and demand, and to revive benefit payments to producers. Mr. O'Mahoney has contended that the Interior Department was blocking action.

Other provisions of a bill already approved by the agriculture committee also fail to conform to President Roosevelt's recommendations in his March 1 message to Congress, Mr. Ickes said.

He said Mr. Roosevelt proposed a three-fourths of a cent a pound excise tax to finance the benefit payments, whereas the bill provided only one-half cent.

Assailing the "sugar refiners' lobby," Mr. Ickes said under the Jones-Costigan Act's quota system, 14 plants on the eastern seaboard received a subsidy of $22,736,000. This amounts to a subsidy of $1,600 for each employee, whose average annual wage is $1,006.

"The Administration's concern is that Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands receive fair treatment," he said.

Public Service, N. J. Profits Show Good Gain in 12 Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Public Service Corporation of New Jersey reports for the 12 months ended June 30, a net income after interest, depreciation, amortization, Federal income taxes and other expenses and charges, of $25,377,500. This was equal, after full preferred dividend requirements, to $2.82 a share on the 5,503,193 shares of common stock outstanding, and compares with a net of $23,020,115, or $2.39 a common share, in the 12 months to June 30, 1936.

Gross operating revenues of the system for the period aggregated $128,190,520, as compared with $119,593,195 in the preceding comparable period, an increase of $5,597,325. Operating expenses, maintenance, depreciation and taxes for the twelve months amounted to $86,571,452, an increase of $4,457,047 over the twelve months to June 30, 1936.

For the month of June, the system showed a net income, after all expenses and charges, of $1,828,266, as against a net of $1,666,618 in June, 1936, an increase of $161,648. Gross operating revenues for the month aggregated $10,395,673 against $9,857,734 in June, 1936.

Production Loans Reach a New Peak In Month of June

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — During the month of June there was a substantial increase in the short-term farming and livestock production loan business of some 550 production credit associations, according to S. M. Garwood, Production Credit Commissioner of the Farm Credit Administration. Loans during June totaled $15,465,000 compared to $12,605,000 in June last year.

"Outstanding loans on June 30 marked a new peak, $159,438,000," Mr. Garwood said. "At the end of June a year ago the amount outstanding was in the neighborhood of $140,000,000. The production credit associations are organized on a permanent basis and make only sound loans. Since they began their operations a little more than three years ago, they have loaned more than $675,000,000."

Johns-Manville Net Profits Are Doubled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Johns-Manville Corporation and subsidiary companies, in their semi-annual report, show a consolidated net profit of $2,811,333 after all charges and provision for depreciation, depletion and income tax accrual, but before provision for surtax on undistributed earnings. After preferred dividend requirements, the profit was equal to $3 a share on 850,000 outstanding common shares and represented an increase of $1,474,901 in the first half of 1936, equal to $1.43 each on the present share basis.

Sales of the company in the first half of this year aggregated $29,791,476, an increase of 44.6 per cent over those of $20,604,766 reported in the same period of 1936. Manufacturing, cost, selling and administrative expenses for the same period increased $7,231,736, or 40.7 per cent, from $17,757,966 to $24,989,702. Income tax accrual amounted to $787,507, or $406,151 above the corresponding six months of 1936.

Budd (Edw. G.) Profits Greater

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company reports a net profit of $664,409.55 for the second quarter of 1937, after deducting all charges including interest, depreciation and taxes but not including any provisions for federal undistributed profits tax. This compares with net earnings of $339,585.43 in the second quarter of 1936.

Quebec Prohibits New Newsprint Mills

MONTREAL (CP)—To maintain Quebec's newsprint industry on a stable and secure basis, the Union National Government will not permit opening of new newsprint mills in the Province.

Premier Duplessis made that government policy clear in an interview here and also announced a ban on exportation of wood cut on crown land in Quebec.

Both are "safeguard" measures, he said. Construction of new mills "might stimulate prosperity in the industry for a year or two but then would come another crash in the economic foundation."

The Government has been requested to permit the export of pulpwood, Mr. Duplessis said. But export of wood cut on crown land was being prohibited in order that natural resources might be developed to give Quebec's own people the main benefit.

He explained the new policy as aimed also against overproduction. "The newsprint industry," said the government head, "suffered severely from the crisis of overproduction, because, first, there had been overcapitalization, and second, there had been overproduction."

This is not an Offering Prospectus. The offer of these Bonds is made only by means of the Offering Prospectus. This is published on behalf of only those of the undersigned who are registered dealers in securities in this State.

This issue, though registered, is not approved or disapproved by the Securities and Exchange Commission, which does not pass on the merits of any registered securities.

$25,000,000

Westchester Lighting Company

General Mortgage Bonds, 3½% Series due 1967

Guaranteed as to principal and interest by

Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc.

Dated July 1, 1937 — *Due July 1, 1967*

Interest payable January 1 and July 1 in New York City

Redeemable, at the option of Westchester Lighting Company, as a whole at any time or in part on any interest date on at least 30 days' published notice, at the following prices with accrued interest: to and including July 1, 1940, at 107½%; thereafter with successive reductions in the redemption price of 1% during each successive three year period to and including July 1, 1949; thereafter with successive reductions in the redemption price of ½% during each successive three year period to and including July 1, 1964; thereafter at 100%.

The following is merely a brief outline of certain information contained in the Offering Prospectus and is subject to the more detailed statements in the Offering Prospectus and the Registration Statements, which include important information not outlined or indicated herein. The Offering Prospectus, which must be furnished to each purchaser, should be read prior to any purchase of these Bonds.

WESTCHESTER LIGHTING COMPANY

THE COMPANY — *Westchester Lighting Company, all of the stock of which is owned by Consolidated Edison Company, was incorporated in New York in 1900. The Company is engaged in the purchase, transmission, distribution and sale of electricity in Westchester County, except the northeastern portion thereof and the City of Yonkers, and in a small portion of the Borough of The Bronx, and of gas in Westchester County, except the northeastern portion thereof. The properties of the Company include electric substations, gas holder stations, electric and gas transmission and distribution systems, and office and miscellaneous service buildings. The Company owns two stand-by gas manufacturing plants. It owns no electric generating facilities. It obtains its gas and electricity under arrangements with its parent and other affiliated companies.*

CAPITALIZATION

	Outstanding as of December 31, 1936
Funded Debt	$21,519,000*
Indebtedness to Affiliates—not subject to current settlement	24,800,000**
Common Stock (no par value) 836,000 shares outstanding	41,800,000†

*Consolidated Edison Company has assumed and agreed to pay the principal of and interest on this debt.

**This indebtedness at July 15, 1937, was due to Consolidated Edison Company and amounted to $26,100,000.

†The New York Public Service Commission has authorized a reduction of capital to $36,784,000.

PURPOSE OF ISSUE — *The proceeds to the Westchester Company from the sale of the $25,000,000 principal amount of Bonds, estimated at $25,125,000 before deducting estimated expenses of $256,000, and exclusive of accrued interest, will be applied toward the repayment of advances payable to Consolidated Edison Company which aggregate $26,100,000, exclusive of accrued interest. The latter company intends to use the funds so received by it to repay bank loans of $8,000,000, the balance to be used for capital expenditures.*

EARNINGS — *Reference is made to the Offering Prospectus for the Profit and Loss Statement of the Westchester Company for the three years ended December 31, 1936, with accompanying important qualifications. Such Statement indicates that the ratio of coverage of interest and other charges (comprising Total Deductions from Gross Corporate Income) has been lower in each of such years than in the case of Consolidated Edison Company and its Subsidiaries Consolidated.*

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.

THE COMPANY — *Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc., incorporated in New York in 1884, is engaged in the generation and sale of electricity in Manhattan and the major portion of The Bronx and in the manufacture and sale of gas in those Boroughs and in two Wards of the Borough of Queens. It is also a holding company which controls the Westchester Company and certain other public utility companies supplying electricity in parts of New York City and in Yonkers and steam in Manhattan. It also controls several non-utility companies. The combined properties of the Company and its subsidiaries include electric generating stations and substations, gas manufacturing plants, holder stations and transfer mains, steam manufacturing plants, electric, gas and steam transmission and distribution systems, and office and service buildings.*

CAPITALIZATION (The Company and its Subsidiaries Consolidated)

	Outstanding as of December 31, 1936
Long Term Debt of Subsidiaries	$140,475,000.00*
Long Term Debt of Consolidated Edison Company	268,643,500.00**
Stocks of Subsidiaries—held by public	14,610,866.50
$5 Cumulative Preferred Stock of Consolidated Edison Company (outstanding 2,099,249 shares of no par or stated value)	191,031,659.00
Common Stock of Consolidated Edison Company (outstanding 11,471,527 shares of no par or stated value)	391,924,994.57†

*Excluding $4,714,000 bonds in treasuries of the Company or subsidiaries, of which $4,523,000 were pledged.

**Excluding $55,000,000 bonds pledged, $536,000 bonds in treasury of the Company, and $39,000 bonds in treasuries of subsidiaries; and also excluding $4,356,011.74 bonds and mortgages not carried on the books, but pledged.

†Excluding 5,000 shares in treasury of subsidiary company.

EARNINGS — *The following figures, taken from the Consolidated Profit and Loss Statement of Consolidated Edison Company and its subsidiaries in the Offering Prospectus, are subject to such Statement, to the Notes appended thereto and to the Accountants' Certificate.*

	1934	1935	1936
Total Operating Revenues	$233,641,240.29	$232,152,877.81	$234,825,191.37
Gross Corporate Income	$ 63,292,665.42	$ 57,264,124.53	$ 57,847,747.45
Total Deductions from Gross Corporate Income	22,868,564.27	23,203,364.52	20,599,936.82
Net Income	$ 40,424,101.15	$ 34,060,760.01	$ 37,247,810.63

THE BONDS AND THE GUARANTY — *The Bonds will be issued under a Mortgage Trust Indenture dated as of July 1, 1937, from the Westchester Company to City Bank Farmers Trust Company, Trustee. In the opinion of counsel for the Company the Mortgage will constitute a direct lien on substantially all the real property, transmission and distribution systems and franchises now owned by the Company, subject to the liens so far as they attach of mortgages securing outstanding bonds of $19,019,000, and to certain further exceptions referred to in the Offering Prospectus. The Mortgage contains provision for the issuance, under certain restrictions and only for specified purposes, of additional bonds, of this or other series, all of which as to lien would rank part passu with these Bonds. The Mortgage permits the Company, in certain instances, to dispose of property covered by the Mortgage without notice other than application to the Trustee, and also provides, in other instances, for release of property by the Trustee without notice to bondholders. The provisions of the Mortgage may be modified (subject to certain limitations set forth in the Offering Prospectus) by vote of holders of 66⅔% of outstanding Bonds.*

Pursuant to the terms of an Agreement, dated as of July 1, 1937, between Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc., and the Trustee under the Mortgage, the Consolidated Edison Company has agreed to endorse on the Bonds its unconditional guaranty of payment of the principal thereof and of interest thereon.

UNDERWRITING — *Subject to certain terms and conditions, the Underwriters, including the undersigned and the others named in the Offering Prospectus, have severally agreed to purchase these Bonds from the Westchester Company at 100½%, or a total of $25,125,000, plus accrued interest. Such Bonds are to be offered to the public at 102½%, or a total of $25,625,000, plus accrued interest. The underwriting discounts are 2%, or a total of $500,000. Payment for and delivery of the Bonds are to be made on or after July 28, 1937, but not later than August 9, 1937.*

Price 102½% and Accrued Interest

The Underwriters have agreed to purchase these Bonds when, as and if issued, and subject to the approval of Messrs. Davis Polk Wardwell Gardiner & Reed, counsel for the Underwriters, and to certain further conditions. The validity of the franchises and titles of Westchester Lighting Company, the lien of the Indenture securing the Bonds, and certain other matters have been passed upon by counsel for the Companies. It is expected that delivery of Bonds in temporary form will be made at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. on or about July 28, 1937, against payment therefor in New York funds.

The Underwriters have authorized the purchase and sale, in the open market or otherwise, of these Bonds for their several accounts, either for long or short account, within the limits and during the period set forth in an agreement referred to in the Offering Prospectus.

Further information, particularly financial statements, is contained in the Registration Statements on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and in the Offering Prospectus which must be furnished to each purchaser and is obtainable from only such of the undersigned as are registered dealers in securities in this State.

MORGAN STANLEY & CO.
Incorporated

KUHN, LOEB & CO. — BLYTH & CO., INC.

BROWN HARRIMAN & CO. Incorporated — LAZARD FRÈRES & COMPANY Incorporated

THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION — EDWARD B. SMITH & CO.

BONBRIGHT & COMPANY Incorporated — LEHMAN BROTHERS

CLARK, DODGE & CO.

Dated July 22, 1937.

Inactive issue on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,000,000
Previous day 921,400
1937 to date 243,124,622
1936 to date 283,689,004

Steels, Motors Lead Market To Higher Ground

NEW YORK, July 22 (AP)—Selective demand appeared in the stock market today and favored issues, led by motors and steels, tilted forward fractions to more than 3 points. Improvement was general near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of about 1,100,000 shares.

While bonds followed stocks at a more leisurely pace, commodities were uneven. The French franc suffered a new sinking spell, falling to another 11-year low in terms of the dollar and sterling.

Most Groups Participate

Chrysler crossed 114 before meeting profit selling. U. S. Steel was a close second above 118 at the best. Virtually all groups participated to a greater or lesser extent in the quiet upswing.

Prominent on the advance were Bethlehem, Sloss-Sheffield, Crucible, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, General Motors, Yellow Truck, Mack Truck, Motor Products, U. S. Rubber, Goodyear, Goodrich, J. I. Case, Deere, Oliver Farm, Douglas Aircraft, American Telephone, Western Union, Electric Power & Light, Anaconda, Cerro de Pasco, American Locomotive, Briggs Mfg., Eaton Mfg., Electric Auto-Lite, Mohawk Carpet, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway, Northern Pacific, Paramount and Montgomery Ward.

Bonds Advance

Rails, local tractions and junior utility liens led a quiet advance in the bond market today.

U. S. Governments held a small spot on the trading stage, early dealings being confined to a few Treasurys with prices 2-32ds of a point lower to 1-32d higher.

Interboro Rapid Transit loans gained 2 or more points and Manhattan Railroad 4s moved up about 1½.

Up fractionally were American and Foreign Power 5s, Int'l Hydro Elec 6s, Rock Island 4s, N. Y. Central 5s, Penna Gen 4½s, and Union Pac 3½s.

Missouri Pac loans were strong on news the trustees soon would authorize payment of half a year's interest on the first and refunding issues. Youngstown Sheet and Tube 3½s, a convertible issue, rose about 2¾.

Foreign loans were inactive with changes narrow.

NEW YORK, July 22 (AP)—After a sluggish start, utility stocks moved into slightly higher ground on today's curb market. Fractional gains were made by Electric Bond & Share, Niagara Hudson Power, United Light & Power, American Gas & Electric, United Gas and Cities Service. Arkansas Natural Gas held at yesterday's levels.

Trends were mixed among the oils. Imperial Oil was up a fraction, Sunray Oil held unchanged, and Cosden Petroleum dipped.

In the industrial sector, higher prices were marked up by Fisk Rubber, Powdrell & Alexander and Trans-Lux. Consolidated Steel gained a fraction. Lower were Aluminum Co. of America, and St. Regis paper.

In the mining division, Hecla and Hudson Bay Mining dipped.

Bank Clearings Off 0.3 P. C. During Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings for 22 leading cities in the week ended July 21, of $5,711,211,000 decreased 0.3 per cent from $5,731,232,000 for the like period last year, due chiefly to the poor showing made in New York, Dun & Bradstreet reports.

In the preceding week the year-to-year comparison indicated a gain of 15.8 per cent.

Clearings at New York were $3,355,421,000 against $3,561,464,000 for the 1936 comparative, a drop of 5.8 per cent.

At outside centers, however, there was an increase of 8.6 per cent over last year, $2,355,790,000 against $2,169,768,000.

Leading the field with increases this week were Seattle up 24.1 per cent; Buffalo 22.8; Louisville 22.0 and Cleveland 19.1 per cent.

Chicago registered $338,000,000 against $301,900,000 last year, an increase of 12.0 per cent.

Drop in Corn Prices Pulls Wheat Lower

CHICAGO, July 22 (AP)—Corn prices late today tumbled more than 5½ cents a bushel, carrying wheat values with them. The break in the corn market, which had a disturbing effect on other grains was in response to a surprise in the form of posting of notices to deliver about 600,000 bushels of the grain on Chicago July contracts. Such a quantity of corn was not believed to be available for tender. Reports of available supplies of corn here have been misleading in that they did not include all elevator holdings including grain of foreign origin.

At the close, Chicago corn futures were ⅝ to 5 cents under yesterday's finish, July 1.12-1.12¾, Sept. 1.02-1.02¼, Dec. 76⅛-¼, wheat 3¾-4 cents down, Sept. 1.18⅝-⅝, Dec. 1.20½-¾, and oats ⅝-1⅛ off.

Foreign Markets

London: Stock prices closed generally steady today with a better demand for the mining group.

Paris: The Bourse closed firm today, Rentes gaining from 80 to 90 centimes on the day and Suez Canal shares moving 375 francs higher.

Liverpool: Wheat futures finished the day with net advances of about one penny, after selling two pence higher on the bullish Canadian crop report issued by the "free press." Reacted later on disappointing action of North American markets.

Am. Stores Co. Sales Shade Off

NEW YORK (AP)—June sales of American Stores Co. totaled $9,204,846, a decrease of 0.6 per cent from $9,263,157 in June, 1936.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	44½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	49	49	49	Jul 21
84½	63¾	Acme Stl (4)	3	80	78⅝	80	+2
22⅝	15	Adams Exp (.80g)	13	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
38⅝	22½	Adams-Millis (3)	2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	Jul 21
36	28	Addressog (1.40)	4	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	— ⅜
4⅝	2	Advance Rume	1	2½	2½	3⅛	— ⅛
80¼	64½	Air Reduc (1a)	11	78¼	74¼	74¼	—1¼
5¼	2⅛	Air-Way El Ap	2	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
15⅝	11	Alaska Jun (.60a)	3	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Alleghany	12	3½	3¼	3¼	— ¼
56½	35	Allegh pf xw	1	40	40	40	Jul 20
59¾	34½	Allegh pf $30 ww	4	41	40½	41	Jul 21
59	34	Allegh pf $40 ww	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	Jul 20
52½	39	Alleg pr pf	1	38½	38½	38½	—1½
43⅝	30½	Alleg Steel (.80g)	2	34⅝	34½	34½	— ¼
27⅝	17¼	Allen Indust (1)	1	19	19	19	Jul 21
258½	215	Al Chem & Dye (6)	9	236	234	235	+1
33½	30	Allied Mills (2g)	3	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
21⅞	15	Allied Strs (.20a)	36	19¼	19	19	
85	74	Allied St pf (5)	2	79½	79	79	Jul 20
83½	57	Allis-Ch'Mfg (1g)	34	70¾	68½	68¾	— ½
39¾	23	Alpha P Cem (1)	4	26½	26⅛	26½	+1⅛
8⅞	4¼	Amal Lea	24	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
52¾	34½	Amal Lea pf (3)	2	40	40	40	+ ¼
114⅞	80	Amerada (2)	3	95	95	95	+ ⅛
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (2½g)	3	95	95	95	+1⅞
41⅜	20½	Am Bk Note (1½g)	16	28¼	27	27⅝	+ ⅜
80¾	57¼	Am Brk Shoe (1¾g)	6	66¼	66	66	+1
121	90¼	Am Can (4a)	14	107⅞	106½	107⅞	+1⅞
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	3	156¼	156¼	156¾	+1¼
71	46	Am Car & F (¼g)	3	52¾	52½	52¾	+ ¾
104⅝	77	Am Car & F pf (4g)	1	81	81	81	Jul 21
32¾	28	Am Ch & C (½g)	65	31	30	30½	+ ½
148	115	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	135	135	135	—6
106	98	Am Chicle (4a)	2	104¾	104¾	104¾	+ ¾
23½	13⅝	Am Colortype	1	15¾	15⅜	15¾	+ ⅛
30¾	20½	Am Comi Alco	3	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
33⅝	25	Am Crys Sug (2¾g)	7	26	25½	25½	+ ½
13½	5¾	Am Encaus Til	13	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
17	10½	Am Europ	2	10½	10½	10½	Jun 29
13¾	6½	Am & For Pow	22	9⅜	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
58⅞	37	Am & FP $6 pf	2	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	—2½
68⅞	45	Am & FP $7 pf	7	52½	51½	52½	+ ½
38½	18½	Am & FP 2pf	36	25¾	25	25	+ ½
21	14¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
11¼	5⅞	Am Hide & Lea	67	8⅝	7½	8⅛	+ ⅝
55¾	36¾	Am Hi & Lea pf (3)	7	44	41¾	43½	+2
52⅜	40¾	Am Home P (2.40)	2	42¼	42	42¼	— ¼
4¾	2½	Am Ice	3	3½	3	3¼	+ ⅛
27⅜	17½	Am Ice pf (1g)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	Jul 21
17¾	12¼	Am Internat	42	14¾	14½	14½	— ⅛
58½	37	Am Loco	32	46	44⅞	45½	+1½
125	101¼	Am Loco pf	3	107½	107¼	107½	
29⅜	18⅜	Am M&Fdy (⅝g)	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅜
13⅝	7¾	Am M & Met (.45g)	2	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
68¾	43¼	Am Metal (¼g)	13	52	50½	51¾	— ½
129½	112	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	113½	113½	113½	Jul 6
16½	7	Am Pow & Lt	68	11	10½	10¾	+ ⅜
87⅛	49⅛	Am P&L $6 pf (6)	10	65¾	65	65¾	+1¼
72½	40¼	Am P&L $5 pf (5)	6	56½	56	56	
29½	18⅝	Am Rad & St S (.60)	21	21¾	21	21	
45¼	31⅝	Am Roll M (1.10g)	45	37½	36¾	36¾	+ ⅜
36	26¾	Am Saf Ras (2)	3	28¾	28¾	28¾	Jul 21
29	22¼	Am Seating (¾g)	10	27¾	27⅝	27⅝	
105¾	79⅝	Am Sm & R (2¼g)	32	94⅝	93	94⅜	+1½
154	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	7	143	143	143	Jul 30
67½	25¼	Am Snuff (3a)	2	55½	55½	55½	— ⅜
73¼	48⅝	Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	16	50	50⅜	50⅜	+ ⅜
36½	15⅝	Am Stores (1¼g)	4	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
56⅞	37	Am Sue Ref (2)	5	46	46	46	
143¾	124½	Am Sugar pf (7)	4	130	130	130	+3
257½	211¾	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	9	22½	22⅛	22⅛	Jul 20
187	159¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	10	171⅞	170	171⅜	+1⅜
99	73¾	Am Tob (5)	11	78½	78⅛	78½	+ ⅛
99⅞	74⅛	Am Tob B (5)	7	80¼	79¾	80¼	+ ⅛
150½	128¼	Am Tob pf (6)	5	138⅛	138⅛	138½	+ ⅛
20⅛	11⅝	Am Type Fdrs	25	14½	14	14	+ ⅛
29½	15¼	Am Wat Wks (.60g)	34	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
107	88	Am WW pf (6)	2	88	88	88	Jul 21
14⅜	7¾	Am Woolen	12	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
79	54½	Am Wool pf (2k)	18	71¾	69⅞	71	+2
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L&S	21	14¼	14	14	
105	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Asr 8
79¾	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¾g)	1	60	60	60	+1⅝
69½	47¾	Anaconda (⅜g)	106	57⅝	56⅞	56⅞	+ ⅛
97	79	Anac W&C (1½g)	2	82	82	82	Jul 21
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (.30g)	5	22	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
37½	18	Andes Cop	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	Jul 21
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	1	7½	7½	7½	Jul 15
46	39⅝	Arch-Dan-M (1g)	2	42⅝	42½	42⅝	Jul 20
111	106	Armour Del pf (7)	1	108¾	108¾	108¾	
13¾	7	Arm Ill (.55g)	31	12¾	12	12	+.⅛
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	1	90⅝	90⅜	90⅜	— ⅜
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	103	103	103	Jul 9
70½	54⅜	Armstrong Ck (1g)	54	56¾	55⅜	56¾	+1
16¼	11	Arnold Const (¾g)	6	13½	13	13¼	
17⅞	8¾	Artloom	8	17½	17¼	17¼	— ¼
24¾	15⅜	Assd Dry Gds	8	17½	17¼	17¼	— ¼
101	87	Assd DG ipf (6)	1	87	87	87	Jul 6
125	112	Assd DG 2pf (3½k)	1	112	112	112	Jun 1
57½	49⅝	Assoc Inv (3)	1	52½	52½	52½	Jul 19
94¾	69½	Atch T&SF (2g)	12	85	84½	84¾	+ ¼
104	93	Atchison pf (5)	3	98	98	98	
55½	44⅞	Atl Cst Line	14	53¼	52⅝	52⅝	+ ⅜
29	17½	Atl G & W In	1	19	19	19	Jul 14
44	22	Atl G & W In pf	4	26	25	26	Jul 21
37	27¼	Atl Refin (1)	12	31¼	30¾	30¾	— ¼
116½	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	110	110	110	Jul 20
18½	15	Atlas Corp (.80)	10	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	4	50½	50½	50½	
94	68½	Atlas Tack (¼g)	1	73	73	73	+2½
18¼	11⅜	Auburn Auto	5	13¼	13¼	13	
36¾	13½	Aust Nich	8	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
9½	5⅝	Aviation Corp	26	6¾	6¼	6½	Jul 21
9¼	5⅝		4	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼

—B—

11¼	4¾	Baldwin Loco	15	6	5¾	5¾	— ¼
9½	4⅜	Baldwin Loco asd	5	5½	5	5	
120	70	Bald Loco pf	3	85	85	85	— ½
120	73½	Bald Loco pf asd	5	86½	86½	86½	Jul 20
40½	20⅜	Balt & Ohio	28	29¼	29	29⅛	— ⅛
47¾	27¾	Balt & O pf	3	34⅜	33¾	34	
45	38½	Bang & Ar (2½)	2	42½	42	42½	+ ¼
43⅜	27⅝	Barber Co (¼g)	12	33	32	33⅛	+1⅛
32	22	Barker Bros	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
35¼	23½	Barnsdall (1)	16	27¼	26½	27⅛	+ ⅛
20¼	13⅞	Bayuk Cigar (⅝g)	7	15⅜	15½	15⅜	+ ⅜
28¾	21½	Beatrice Cr (1a)	4	27¼	27¼	27⅛	+ ⅛
105¾	101	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	2	103½	103½	103½	Jul 16
114¾	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	113½	113½	113½	—1
15¾	11¼	Belding-Hem (1)	2	12¼	12⅛	12¼	Jul 20
87	84	Belg NR pf (3.24e)	1	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	
30½	18⅛	Bendix Aviat (½g)	16	20⅜	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
23¾	20⅜	Benef Ind L (1.32½g)	2	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	
62¾	47½	Best & Co (2½a)	2	57	57	57	+1
20	17	Beth Stl (1g)	57	95⅛	92¾	92¾	— ⅞
129½	108	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	4	19	18¾	19	+ ⅛
89¾	51½	Bigelow-San (1¾g)	1	119½	119½	119½	+ ¼
38	24	Black & Dckr (¾g)	1	57	57	57	Jul 21
29¾	22	Blaw-Knox (.45g)	2	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
49¾	27½	Boeing Airpl	6	24¾	24½	24¾	
48⅜	37	Bohn Alum (3)	24	34⅛	33¼	33½	+ ⅛
28	21½	Borden (1.60)	1	42¼	42⅛	42½	— ⅛
47	38	Borg-Warner (2)	7	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	+ ⅛
15¾	8¼	Boston & Me	13	45¼	44¼	44¾	+ ⅜
4½	1¼	Botany C M A	3	10¼	9¾	10¼	Jul 21
23¼	15	Brdgpt Brass (.40g)	2	23	23	23	Jul 19
59⅞	39¼	Briggs Mfg (1½g)	4	18⅛	18	18	Jul 21
53⅜	41¾	Briggs & Strat (3)	51	44	42⅜	42⅝	+ ⅛
47	39⅜	Bristol-My (2.40a)	3	51½	49	49	+1½
8	2¾	Bklyn & Qu T	1	41½	41½	41½	— ¼
38½	15½	Bklyn & Q T pf	3	37¼	36¾	3	
53	18½	Bklyn-Man T (2½g)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jul 21
102¼	62½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	15	23	22½	23	— ¼
52¾	26¼	Bklyn Un G (2.30g)	7	67	66	67	
50	43½	Brown Shoe (3)	5	30¾	30¼	30⅝	+ ⅛
24½	16¾	Brunswick-Balke	1	45	45	45	Jul 14
25¼	14¾	Bucyrus-Erie	8	19	18½	18½	— ½
14⅜	7⅞	Budd Mfg	63	17½	17	17½	
98	58	Budd Mfg pf	1	11	10⅜	10⅞	+ ⅜
13	7¼	Budd Wheel (.20g)	1	85½	85½	85½	Jul 21
45¼	30¾	Bullard Co (1g)	19	9⅜	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
65¼	50⅛	Bulova Watch (4a)	3	36½	35¾	36⅛	+1
18⅜	17⅜	Burlington Mills (1)	19	56	55⅛	56	— ⅜
35⅝	22½	Burr Ad M (.65g)	3	17⅞	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
11¾	4½	Bush Term	16	28½	27¾	28¼	+ ⅜
39	15	Bush T 7%deb	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
18¼	12⅞	Butler Bros (.60)	1	19	19	19	Jul 19
36⅛	28¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	6	15⅝	15½	15½	
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Z	9	31¾	31	31	
33¾	17½	Byers Co	9	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
34⅜	25¼	Byron Jack (1g)	7	22½	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅜
			7	30¼	29⅞	30¼	+ ⅜

—C—

48¾	35¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	8	38½	38⅛	38½	— ⅜
51	50	Calif Pack pf (3½)	1	51	51	51	Jul 13
6½	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	13	3⅜	3¾	3¾	
20½	12	Calum & Hec (⅝g)	8	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
37⅜	24	Campbell Wy (1)	3	31½	31¼	31½	+ ⅛
31¾	23½	Can D G Ale	21	26⅞	26⅜	26⅜	— ½
17½	13½	Canad Pac	13	11⅝	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
61½	44	Cannon Mills (1g)	4	46¼	46	46¼	Jul 20
35⅝	30	Carpenter Stl (1.35g)	2	15	15	15	Jul 21
7¾	6¾	Carriers & G (.10g)	5	7½	7⅝	7⅝	
177	138	Case (JI)	18	181	177	180	+5
100	85	Caterpil Tract (2)	13	98	97¼	97¾	+ ⅜
105	102½	Caterpil Trac pf (5)	5	105	104½	105	+ ⅜
41¼	26⅝	Celanese (1⅛g)	15	38¼	37⅝	37¾	— ⅜
115	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	111	111	111	Jul 20
48¾	36½	Celotex (.40g)	2	43½	43¼	43½	Jul 21
39¼	30	Cent Aguir (1½a)	1	32	32	32	
12⅝	6½	Cent Pdy	12	8⅝	8½	8¾	
41¾	18	Cent RR NJ	1	21	21	21	Jul 20
34¾	11	Cent Violeta Sug	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jul 21
14½	8½	Centy Rib M (.90g)	4	10¼	10	10¼	Jul 21
86⅝	60	Cerro de Pas (4)	23	75	73⅝	75	+2
23⅝	11½	Certain-teed	6	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
63¼	35½	Champ P & P (2)	3	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	— ⅛
48	14½	Checker Cab	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	Jul 21
68⅞	50½	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	30	54⅝	53	53	— ⅝
100	91	Ches & O pf (4)	3	98⅜	98¼	98⅜	Jul 21
90½	67	Ches Corp (3)	12	76	76	76	—4
4¾	2¼	Chi & E Ill	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jul 8
13½	6⅛	Chi & E Ill pf	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jul 20
6⅝	3	Chi & NW	5	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
19⅜	9¼	Chi & NW pf	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Jul 21
4	2	Chi Gt West	3	2½	2½	2½	
18¼	8¾	Chi Gt W pf	1	11⅝	11¼	11¾	Jul 21
32	24½	Chi Mail Or (1¾a)	3	27⅞	27¼	27⅝	— ⅛
3¼	1⅝	Chi M StP & P	9	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
7¼	3¼	Chi M StP & P pf	2	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	— ⅛
32	21	Chi Pneu T	4	29½	28⅝	29¼	Jul 21
41	35	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	5	40⅝	39¾	39¾	Jul 21
3¾	2	Chi Rk Is & P	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Jul 21
6¾	3⅝	Chi RI & P cv pf	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Jul 21
10¼	4¾	Chi RI & P 7%pf	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
27½	14	Chi Yell Cab (1¼g)	1	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
23½	18⅝	Chick Cot Oil	1	18¼	18	18	Jul 21
16⅞	9¼	Childs Co	4	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	

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135¾	96	Chrysler (2½g)	161	114½	110⅝	113¾	+2⅝
21⅝	17⅛	City Ice & F (2)	4	18½	18	18	
10⅝	6¾	City Stores	2	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
44¾	32½	Clark Equip (1.60)	3	44	43⅝	44	+ ¼
43⅝	35	Clev Graph Br (1g)	7	43½	45	45½	+ ½
28⅝	22¾	Cluett Pea new (1)	13	29	27¾	28½	+ ⅛
170½	122½	Coca-Cola (3)	2	182½	182½	182½	+2
59	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58	58	58	Jul 16
25¾	17⅝	Colgate-Palm (⅝)	24	19⅝	18⅝	19½	+ ⅛
104½	102	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	
62¾	47½	Coll & Alk (2a)	13	57	55½	56⅞	+ ⅛
51¾	31	Colo Fuel & I (1g)	22	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	
20⅞	10	Colum G&E (.30g)	44	13¾	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
108	80	Colum G&E pf A (6)	3	89⅝	88¾	88¾	— ¼
39½	28¾	Colum Pict vtc (1a)	3	30	30	30	Jul 21
46⅛	38½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	43	43	43	Jul 19
125¾	111	Colum Carb (4a)	1	121⅞	121½	121⅞	Jul 21
69¼	56¾	Comi Credit (4)	7	62½	62⅛	62½	
114	100	Comi Cred pf (4½)	1	106	106	106	Jul 20
80¼	63¼	Comi Invest Tr (4)	3	68½	66½	66½	
130	103	Comi I T cv pf (4¼)	2	106	106	106	— ¾
21¼	13	Comi Solv (.60)	31	14⅝	14	14	— ⅛
4½	2	Comwith & Sou	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
75⅝	46	Comwith S pf (3)	1	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	
19⅜	13⅛	Conde Nast	4	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
45½	34	Congoleum-Na (2)	4	38⅝	37⅞	38	
19¼	12¼	Congress Cig	2	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	Jul 9
33⅜	19⅞	Cons Air Corp	3	24½	24¼	24½	— ⅛
18⅞	9⅞	Cons Cigar	1	12½	12½	12½	
13¼	8¼	Cons Coal	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
49⅞	31½	Cons Edis (1g)	35	40	39	39½	
108	99½	Cons Edis pf (5)	7	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	
5¾	2½	Cons Film	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
18¾	10	Cons Film pf	1	13½	13	13	— ⅛
13½	9⅛	Cons Laundries	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
17⅞	14½	Cons Oil (.80a)	84	16	15¾	16	+ ⅛
105⅞	104¾	Cons Oil $5 pf (5)	9	105	105	105	+ ¼
3⅞	2	Cont Mot	23	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
49	39¾	Cont Oil Del (1¼g)	13	49	47¾	48¾	+ ⅝
35⅝	25	Cont Stl (¾g)	13	48⅞	48¾	48⅞	+ ⅝
71¼	54⅞	Corn Prod (3)	3	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	+ ⅜
171½	153	Corn Prod pf (7)	21	62¼	62	62¼	— ⅝
10¼	6	Coty	9	157¼	157¼	157¼	Jul 20
56⅛	40	Crane Co	18	8	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
121	113½	Crane Co pf (7)	22	80⅜	47½	50⅝	+2⅜
114	100⅜	Crane Co pf new	2	116¾	116¾	116¾	
37¾	28⅞	Cream of W (1⅛g)	3	114	113	114	Jul 21
38¾	18½	Crosley Radio	4	31¼	31	31¼	
100⅞	68	Crown Cork (2)	9	22	21½	22	+ ⅛
58⅝	41⅜	Crown Ck pf ww (2½)	10	83½	82⅞	83	— ⅛
47⅛	39	Crown Ck pf xw (3¼)	1	46¾	46¾	46¾	— ⅛
45¼	34⅝	Crown Zeller	4	40¼	40	40¼	— ⅜
108⅜	95¾	Crown Zeller pf	19	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅜
81¾	51	Crucible Stl	7	98	97	98	+ ⅛
135	115	Crucible Stl pf (3½k)	11	71½	70½	71½	+ 1⅛
3	1⅛	Cuba Co	3

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Irish Industries Gaining; Foreign Trade Shrinking

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The working out in the Irish Free State of a system of "economic development under positive Government direction, largely within the framework of a fairly well defined political policy" is described here by the Midland Bank, the biggest of Britain's "Big Five" banking institutions.

Recording in the current issue of its Monthly Review the trends of economic policy adopted in the Irish Free State, the Midland Bank places on record a number of instructive figures. The acreage under wheat has risen from 21,000 acres in 1931 to 255,000 acres last year. The areas under oats and barley have also increased.

Farm Income Reduced

On the other hand the value of the Free State's live stock industry has fallen heavily, exports going down from £18,300,000 in 1931 to £9,000,000 in 1936. The net result has been a big drop in the value of the Irish Free State's total agricultural produce of all kinds including grain, sugar beet, potatoes, live stock, dairying and poultry-farming. This was valued at £64,900,000 in 1929-30 and only £40,500,000 in 1934-35.

The net output of the Free State's chief industries and trades, on the other hand, rose from £25,000,000 in 1929 to £30,000,000 in 1934 and has since then maintained its upward movement, though how far this expansion has been due to growth in value and how far to higher prices, the Bank is unable to say. It notes, however, that the cost of living index was 156 in 1935 and 167 in May this year.

It thus concludes that the real incomes of the wage-earning population have been contracting, a view which is supported alike by increase in the number of industrial disputes and by the fact that the total population fell from 2,971,992 in 1926 to 2,965,854 in 1936, the natural increase being more than offset by emigration to the United Kingdom.

External Trade Lower

External trade has also gone down. The value of imports, was £61,316,000 in 1929 and only £39,916,000 in 1936, while exports were £46,225,000 in 1929 and £21,995,000 last year. The unfavorable trade balance thus brought about however is, the Bank thinks, counterbalanced by other items to the extent of bringing the account more or less into equilibrium. These items included in 1936, £6,000,000 income from investments in and services rendered to foreign countries; £3,000,000 homeward remittances from emigrants; and £5,000,000 from the United Kingdom for pensions and hospital sweepstakes.

As regards public finance the Government's reserve is derived largely from customs and excise duties which together accounted for about one half of the total of £31,000,000 in the year ending March 31 last. The Bank adds that the picture of budgetary equilibrium has to be modified by mention of a steady rise in total of outstanding public debt. The aggregate of such debt, however, it adds, is small when reckoned in amount per head and compared with those of other governments within the British Commonwealth of Nations. Moreover the net total, after deducting sums regarded as representing assets, amounts to less than one year's revenue, an exceptionally small proportion. The Bank attributes this to the clean sheet with which the Free State Government started 16 years ago.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	18.97	20.18
Affiliated F Inc	10.29	11.32
Amerex Hold	26.125	27.875
Am Business Shrs	1.22	1.34
Am Gen Equip Inc	1.08	1.20
Am Ins Stock	5.25	6.00
British Type Inv	.54	.74
Broad St Inv	36.03	38.53
Bullock Fund	21.875	23.625
Csn Inv Fund	4.50	4.90
Century Shrs Tr	26.11	28.08
Chain St Inv Corp	1.875	2.375
Chain St Investors	25.60	27.23
Dividend Shrs	1.98	2.13
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	22.15	24.04
Eaton & Howard Fd F	15.75	17.09
Equity Corp $3 pf	35.50	38.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	28.20	30.28
Found-Trust Sh A	4.95	5.30
Fund Investors Inc	24.32	25.68
Gen Investors Tr	7.02	7.64
Incorp Investors	25.43	
Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	43.50	43.50
Maryland Fund	9.72	10.65
Mass. Invest Tr	28.80	30.56
Mutual Invest	16.37	17.89
Nation Wide Sec Voting	2.08	2.24
New England Fund	18.88	20.30
Northern Secur	75.00	85.00
Old Colony Tr Assoc	.96	.97
Plymouth Fund Inc	18.02	19.74
Quarterly Income Sh	19.00	21.00
Railway & Light Sec	104.00	
Railway & Light Sec pf	1.45	1.60
Repub Invest Fund	9.75	11.50
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	20.00	21.50
Spencer Trask Fund	21.61	22.75
Stand Util Inc	.88	.95
State Street Invest	1.16	1.19
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.86	.96
Trusteed Industry Shrs	1.54	1.69
US El Lt & P Voting	1.01	1.09
Wellington Fund	18.86	20.67
World Investment Tr	8.78	9.54
Fixed		
Assoc Stand Oil	7.625	8.50
Corp Tr A A mod	3.70	--
Corp Tr Acc Mod	3.70	--
Cumulative Tr Sh	6.48	--
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	2.39	--
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	3.51	--
Depos Ins Shrs "B"	3.29	--
Diversified Tr C	8.05	--
Diversified Tr D	7.50	8.20
Fund Tr Shrs A	6.53	7.00
North Am Bond Tr ctfs	59.25	63.50
Nor Am Tr Shares	2.78	--
Nor Am Tr Sh 1955	3.85	--
Nor Am Tr Sh 1956	3.49	--
Nor Am Tr Sh 1958	3.29	--
Nation Wide Sec	4.50	4.60
Pennes Tr Shrs	14.17	14.67
Pennes of Am Tr AA	2.75	
Pennes of Am Tr BB	2.75	
Pennes of Am Tr C	8.00	
Pennes of Am Tr D	8.00	
Pennsylvania & Pow "A"	17.125	17.875
Pennsylvania & Pow "B"	2.70	2.80
Investment Banking		
Bancamer Blair	9.125	10.00
First Boston Corp	24.875	26.375
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	3.75	4.625

Keystone Custodian Funds

	Liq. Sales value price		Liq. Sales value price
	Bonds	K-2	20.60 22.55
B-1	39.43 39.97		
B-2	30.94 32.83	Common Stocks	
B-3	31.46 33.46	S-1	41.62 46.30
B-4	13.39 14.65	S-2	26.11 28.02
Preferred Stocks		S-3	23.97 26.17
K-1	20.49 27.99	S-4	13.46 13.91

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 2¾'s 43-41 Mch	106.10	106.10	106.10
1 3¼s '45-43	106.30	106.30	106.30
5 4s '54-44	112.6	112.3	112.3
10 3½s '52-49	106.3	106.3	106.3
19 2½s '53-49	98.17	98.13	98.16
19 2¾s '54-51	100.5	100.1	100.5
8 3s '55-51	103.5	103.4	103.5
12 2½s '60-55	101.4	101.1	101.3
1 2½s '60-58 reg	101.	101.	101.
22 2¾s '59-56	100.2	99.31	100.2

Home Owners' Loan

59 2¾s '49-39	100.31	100.28	100.31

Federal Farm Mortgage

2 3s '52-44	102.22	103.22	102.22

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s '48	100½	100½	100½
1 Adams Exp 4s '47	101	101	101
10 Alleghany 5s '44	97¼	97	97¼
25 Alleghany 5s '49	88½	88½	88½
5 Alleghany 5s '50 st	87	86½	87
1 Allegh Val 4s '42	109	109	109
3 Allied Strs 4½s '50	100¾	100¾	100¾
58 Am & For P5s 2030	80¼	79½	80
3 Am Ice 5s '53	97	97	97
8 AmIGChem 5½s '49	107	106⅞	107
2 Am T&T 5½s '43	112½	112½	112½
11 Am T&T 3¼s '66	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
11 Am T&T cv 4½s '39	104½	104¼	104½
27 Am T&T 3¼s '61	100	99¾	99⅞
7 Am T Fdr cv '50	145	140	145
11 Anaconda Cop4½s'50	106¼	106⅛	106⅛
5 Arm Del 4s '57	97¾	97¾	97¾
34 Arm Del 4s '55	98½	98⅜	98⅜
2 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	109	109	109
1 AT&SF 4s '95 reg	111¾	111½	111¾
1 AT&SF 4s '95 reg	109	109	109
14 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	108	105⅜	105⅝
1 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 AT&SF4½%C-A62 reg	111½	111½	111½
1 Atl & Birm 4s '33	29	29	29
4 ACL clt 4s '52	96	95⅞	95⅞
17 A C Line 4½s '64	92½	92¼	92½
5 A C Line 5s '45	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Atl Gu & W I 5s '49	74	74	74
2 B&O rfg 6s '95	94	94	94
2 B&O rfg 5s '95	111¾	111¾	111¾
12 B&O rfg 5s '95	83	82¾	82¾
12 B&O 5s '96 F	81¼	81¼	81¼
5 B&O 5s 2000 D	79	81¼	81¼
5 B&O 5s 2000 D reg	79	79	79
4 B&O 4½s '60	70⅞	70½	70¾
9 B&O 4s '48	105½	105	105¼
1 B&O 4s PLE & WV '41	104	104	104
10 B&O 5s S W '50	104	104	104
1 Bell Tp Pa 5s '48 B	118¾	118¾	118¾
13 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	104	103¾	104
49 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	96⅞	96½	96¾
2 Boston & Me 5s '67	80	80	80
3 Boston & Me 5s '55	82¼	82¼	82¼
1 Bot Con Mills 6½s '34	23½	23½	23½
1 Bot Con M 6½s '34 ct	23½	23½	23½
10 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	101¼	101	101¼
55 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	90½	88⅝	90½
23 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Bkly R&P 4½s '57	83½	83½	83½
4 Camag Sug 7s '42 ct	23	22⅞	23
6 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	115¾	115½	115½
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	115½	115½	115½
1 Can Pac 6s '44	114¼	114¼	114¼
14 Can Pac 4½s '60	103	102⅝	103
23 Can Pac 4s perp	93⅞	93½	93½
1 Carriers & Gen 5s'50	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Carth & Adir 4s'81	82	82	82
2 Cen B Un Pac 4s '48	27	27	27
10 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	17	17	17
2 Cen of Ga cn 5s'45	26⅜	26¾	26⅜
4 Cen Ill E&G 5s'51	102	102	102
9 Cen Pac 5s'60	98	98	98
1 Cen RR NJ 5s'87	47	47	47
1 Cen Steel 8s'41	123¼	123¼	123¾
3 Certain-td 5½s'48	82½	82	82
23 C & O 3½s'96 D	98	97⅝	98
1 C&O rfg 3½s'96 E	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
1 C&O 1st 4s'89 R&A	114½	114½	114½
13 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	108	107⅞	107⅞
2 Chi & E Ill 5s'51 ct	33	32	32
19 Chic Gt West 4s'59	40	39¾	40
1 Chi I & L 6s'47	13	13	13
25 Chi I & L 6s'47	25¾	25½	25½
21 CMSP&P aj 5s2000	8¼	8	8¼
4 Chi&NWrfg 5s 2037	25	25	25
5 Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	16	15⅝	16
10 Chi & NW 3½s'2037	23	23	23
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	23¾	23¾	23¾
1 C G R I & P cv 4½s '60	10¾	10½	10½
53 C R I & P 4s '88	33¾	33¼	33⅝
3 C R I & P 4s '88 ct	32½	32¼	32½
9 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	19½	19½	19½
1 C R I & P rfg 4s '34 ct	18¾	18¾	18¾
15 Ch Dn Sta 3¾s '63	110¼	110¼	110¼
2 Ch Un Sta 4s '63 D	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 C T H & S E Inc 5s '60	79¾	79¾	79¾
15 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108¼	108¼	108¼
10 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1 Ch & Alt 5s '52	104½	104½	104½
3 Childs & Co 6s '43	94¾	94½	94¾
2 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	108¾	106¼	106¾
1 Cin Un Term 5s '57 C	106½	106½	106½
13 CCC & St L 4½s '77	93¾	93¾	93¾
6 CCC & St L 4s '93 B	117	117	117
5 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	109½	109½	109¼
2 Clev Un Term 5½s '72	109¾	109¾	109¾
5 Clev Un Term 5s '73	107¾	107	107¾
32 Clev UnTerm4½s'77 C	102½	102½	102½
4 Col P & I 5s '70	83	82¾	83
2 Col & So 4½s '80	59¾	59¾	59¾
15 Columbia G 5s '52 May	100¾	100¼	100¾
12 Columbia G 5s 1961	99½	99¼	99½
4 Col Ry Pr&L 4s '63	105⅞	105¾	105⅞
10 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	97	96⅞	97
1 Conn R&L 4½s '51 st	107	107	107
4 Con Edis 3½s '58	105¾	105¾	105⅝
3 Con Edis 3¼s '56	104¾	104½	104⅝
3 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	107	107	107
19 Con Oil 3½s '51	103¾	103¼	103¼
3 Consum Pow 3½s '65	103½	103½	103½
1 Container 3s '43	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Crown Zell 6s '51	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	48¾	48¾	48¾
2 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Del & Hud rfg 4s '53	91	91	91
5 D&RG 4½s '36		28¼	28¼
8 D&RG 4s '36	27	27	27
5 D&RGW 5s '55 Asd	15¼	14¾	15
2 D&RGWest 5s '78	20¾	20¾	20¾
2 Det Ed 4s '65	111	111	111
3 Det Ed 3½s '66	104½	104½	104½
14 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	106½	106	106
1 E Tenn V&G cn 5s '56	114	114	114
12 Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	109¾	109½	109¾
11 El Paso&SW 5s '65	109	109	109
15 Erie rfg 5s '67	74	73½	74
4 Erie rfg 5s '75	73¼	73	73½
1 Erie 1st 4s '96	99¼	99¼	99¼
3 Erie 1st 4s '96	80½	80½	80½
3 Erie cv 4s '53 B	81	81	81
6 Fbks Morse 4s '56	103¾	103½	103¾
1 Fed L&T Int 5s '42	101½	101½	101½
14 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	12	12	12
2 Fla E Cst 5s '74	12½	12½	12½
3 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	101¾	101¾	101¾
5 GenMoAccept 3s '46	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	78	78	78
7 Goodrich 6s '45	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞
11 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	117¾	117¾	117¾
1 Gt Nor 6½s '76D	106	106	106
7 Gt Nor 4½s '77E	105⅝	105¼	105¼
5 Gt Nor 4s '46G	130¼	129½	129½
4 Gt Nor 4s .46H	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
41 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	96	95¾	96
14 Gulf Oil 5s 5s '50	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	98	98	98
8 Gulf St Util 4s '66	103¼	103	103
15 Hockg V 4½s '99	119	119	119
1 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	92	92	92
4 Hous OilTex 5½s '46	102¼	102⅛	102⅛
1 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	46	46	46
34 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	63¾	63	63¾
47 Hud&Man inc 5s '57‡	25¼	23	25¼
6 Ill Cen 4s '52	83½	83½	83½
1 Ill Cen 4s '53	76½	76⅞	76
15 Ill Cen 4s '55	81½	81½	81½
8 Ill Cen 4¼s '66	67	66½	67
23 Int&GtNo 4½s '63	72¼	72¼	72¼
2 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	105¼	105¼	105¼
23 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ctf	66⅝	65	66⅝
11 Interb R Tr 6s '32‡	25¼	24	25¼
14 Interb R Tr 6s '32 ctf	22	22	22
68 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	65¾	62½	65½
11 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66ct	63	61¾	63
2 Interlake Iron 4s '47	99¾	99¼	99¾
5 Int Agri 5s '42 st	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52‡	11¾	11¾	11¾
13 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52‡	32‡	31½	32½
1 Int Gt Nor 5s '56B‡	31	31	31
87 Int Hydro El 6s '44	23¾	21½	23¼
4 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	75½	74⅝	74⅝
14 Int Paper 6s '55	98¾	98⅝	98¾
2 Int Paper 5s '47	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Int Rys C A 6s'5/47	97¼	97¼	97¼
166 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	91¾	91¼	91½
20 Int T&T 4½s '52	71½	70⅞	71½
24 Int T&T 5s '55	76⅞	76	76⅞
1 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	6¾	6¾	6¾
5 Jones&Laugh84¼st61	104½	104½	104½
8 K C South 5s '50	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
1 K C South 3s '50	86	86	86
4 Lac Gas 5½s '53	60	59¾	60
8 Lac Gas 5s '39	95½	95½	95½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '54	61½	61½	61½
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	65¾	65¾	65⅞
2 Leh Val 4s 2003	54	54	54
1 Leh Val HTerm 5s '54	101	100¾	101
1 Lorillard Co 7s '44	127½	127½	127½
16 Louis & N un 4s '40	107	106⅞	106⅞
11 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	100	100	100
24 Louis & N 3½s 2003	95½	95½	95½
2 L&N 3s '90 St L	88½	88½	88½
30 Manhat Ry 4s '90	44	41½	44
5 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	28	28	28
20 Met Ed 4½s '68	107¾	107⅝	107⅝
10 M & StL rfg 5s 23	4½	4¼	4½
7 MSP&SMar 5½s 49	83	83	82
5 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	23	22½	23
1 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	20½	20½	20½
3 Mo-Ill 5s 50	59	59	59
1 M-K-T 4½s 78	69	69	69
19 M-K-TEx 4s 62 B	12¾	12¾	12¾
80 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	40	38⅞	40
26 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	40	39	40
13 Mo Pac 5s gen 5s	17	16⅝	17
22 Mo Pac 5s gen 7s	40	39	40
103 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	40	39	39¾
1 MonWPPubSv 4½s80	105	105	105
11 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	94½	94¼	94½
3 Montreal Tr 5s 41	99½	99½	99¼
15 Mor & Essex 6s '55	95½	95½	95¾
3 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	85½	85½	85½
20 Mor&Essex3½s2000	68¾	68¾	68¾
5 NashCha&StL 4s '78	92½	92½	92½
29 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Natl Steel 4s '65	106	106	106
3 N O Pu Vv 5s '52 A	84½	84½	84½
11 N Or Term 4s '52	92¼	92	92¼
3 NO T&M 4s 4¼sstd	50½	50¾	50¾
8 NO Tex&M 5½s'54	56½	55	56½
4 NO Tex&M 4s '56 A	49	49	49
8 NO Tex&M 4s '56 B	83½	82½	83½
NOTex&Mex 5s '44 C	53	53	53
1 NYC rfg 5s 2013	99	98¾	98¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
21 NYC cn 4s '98	98⅞	98¾	98⅞
7 NYC 3½s '46	103⅞	103½	103¾
14 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	99¾	99½	99½
1 NYC & HR 4s '42	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 NYC&HR 3½s '52	108¾	108½	108¾
10 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	91	91	91
2 NY Chi & StL 6s '38	99	98¾	99
14 NYS&StL 5½s '74 A	98	97½	97½
12 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	103¾	103½	103½
3 NY Ch&StL 4s '37	19-32	19-32	19-32
1 NY Edis 3½s '66	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 NY L&W Coal 5½s'42	100	100	100
1 NYNH&H clt 6s '40	59	59	59
7 NYNH&H 4½s '67	40¾	40⅜	40⅜
1 NYNH&H 4s '55	35	35	35
1 NY O & W rfg 4s'92	23	22	22
2 NY Steam 6s '47	106	106	106
2 NY Steam 5s '56	105½	105½	105½
5 NY Tel 4½s '39	107½	107	107¼
2 NY Trap R 6s '46 st	89¾	89¾	89¾
3 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	12¾	12½	12½
1 Niagara Sh 5½s '50	102½	102½	102½
2 Nor! & W 4s '96	116¾	116¾	116¾
3 Nor Am Co 5s '61	105	105	105
25 Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	103	102¾	103
3 Nor Pac 6s 2047	110¾	110½	110½
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	102	102	102
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	102	102	102
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
18 Nor Pac 4s '97	105¾	105½	105¼
32 Nor Pac 3s 2047	75	75¾	75
6 Ohio Ed 4s '65	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Ohio Pub Svc 7s '47	111½	111½	111½
14 Or-WashRR&N 4s'61	107½	106¾	106¾
7 Otis Steel 4½s '62	91½	91¼	91½
1 Pac G & E 3¾s '61	102¾	102¾	102¾
5 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	107¼	107⅛	107⅜
2 Pac Mo 1st 4s '38	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 PacT&T 3¼s '66B	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Para Pict 6s '55	100¼	100¼	100¼
13 Para Pict 3¼s '47	96¾	96	96¾
15 Pen Oh&Det 4½s '77	104	103⅞	104
11 Pen P&L 4½s '81	103½	102⅝	103⅜
3 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	111⅜	111¼	111¾
1 Pen RR gen 4x5 '81	108½	108½	108½
2 Pen RR 4½s '84 E	108½	108¼	108½
10 Pen RR 4½s 'deb '70	105	102½	102½
22 Pen RR 3¾s '70	100	99¾	100
18 Western Un 5s 51	91¾	91½	91¾
6 Western Un 4½s 46	92¼	92½	92½
13 Western Un 5s 60	89⅝	89	89
6 West Shore 4s 2361	98	98	98
9 Wheel Stl 4½s REA	100½	100½	100½
1 Wick-Sp cv 5s'43	38	38	38
9 Wilkesb & E 5s '42	17	17	17
1 Wis Cen 4s '49	21¾	21¾	21¾
3 Wis Cen 4s S&D '39	15¾	15¾	15¾
3 Wis Cen 4s S&D 2d'61	15½	15½	15½
8 Yunst S&T 4s'61	103	102¾	102¾
161 Youngst S&T 3½s 5I	148¼	144¾	147¾

Foreign Bonds

6 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	99¼	99¼	99¼
3 Akershus 5s 63	99	99	99
5 Antioquia 2d 7s 57	12½	12½	12½
5 Antioquia 3d 7s 57	12¼	12¼	12¼
38 Argentine 4½s 71	93	92⅝	93
2 Argentine 4½s 71	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Argentine 6s 57 A	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
3 Arg 6s 59 Oct	25-32	25-32	25-32
16 Arg 6s 1960 Sept	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
2 Arg 6s 1960 Oct	100 25-32	100 25-32	100 25-32
1 Arg 6s 1961 May	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
12 Australia 5s 55	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Australia 5s 57	106⅝	106½	106½
8 Australia 4½s '56	102½	102½	102½
3 Belgium 6s '55	110	110	110
1 Berl City El 6½s '59	25½	25½	25½
23 Brazil 8s '41	52½	52	52½
25 Brazil 6½s '26-'57	44	43¾	44
10 Brazil 6½s '27-'57	43⅞	43¾	43¾
2 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞
1 Brda.Ernes 7s '54	75½	75½	75½
2 Buenos 9 3d 6s '60 Oct	101	100⅞	101
4 Buen A 4½s '57	82¼	82	82
7 Buen A 4½s&4½s Aug'76	83	82⅞	82⅞
1 Bulgaria 7s '67	26½	26¼	26½
4 Canada 5s '52	113¼	113¼	113¾
5 Canada 4s '60	111¾	107⅞	111¾
2 Cundinam 3½s '61	99¾	99½	99½
10 Canada 3s '67	94½	94¼	94¾
1 Chile Mt Bk 6¾s '61	18½	18½	18½
2 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62	18½	18½	18½
2 Chile 7s '42	21	21	21
27 Chile 6s '60	21	20¾	21
9 Chile 6s '61 Jan	21	20¾	21
1 Chile 6s '61 Feb	21	20¾	21
1 Chile 6s '61 Sept	21	21	21
1 Chile 6s '62	21	21	21
1 Chile 6s '63	21	20⅞	20⅞
6 Chilean Mun 7s '60	17½	17¼	17½
22 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	29¼	28¼	28¾
9 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	29¼	28	28¼
11 Copenhag 5s '62	100¾	100¾	100¾
24 Copenhag 4½s '53	99⅝	98½	99⅛
15 Copenhag Tel 5s '54	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Cordoba Pv 7s '42	96⅝	95¾	96⅝
23 Cuba 5½s '45	87¼	87¼	87¼
4 Denmark 6s '42	106	106	106
20 Denmark 5½s '55	101⅝	101½	101⅝
21 Denmark 4½s '62	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
24 Ger Gov 6½s '43	29¾	28¾	29¾
2 Ger Gov 5½s '65 unst	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
1 Ger Govt 7s '49	36	36	36
1 Heidelbg 7½s '50	20	20	20
15 Italy 7s 1951	88½	86½	86½
1 Japan 6½s '54	95¾	95¾	95¾
2 Japan 5½s '65	80½	80½	80½
1 Milan City 6½s '52	72¼	72¼	72¼
5 Norway 4½s '65	102½	102½	102½
1 Norway 4s '44	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Nor.Hyd El 5½s '57	99	99	99
1 Orient Dev 6s '53	78	78	78
6 Oslo City 4½s '56	101½	101½	101½
7 Par-Or R 8½s '58	90⅝	90	90⅝
6 Pernambuco 7s '

Longwood Tennis Finals Saturday — All Four Seeded Women Advance

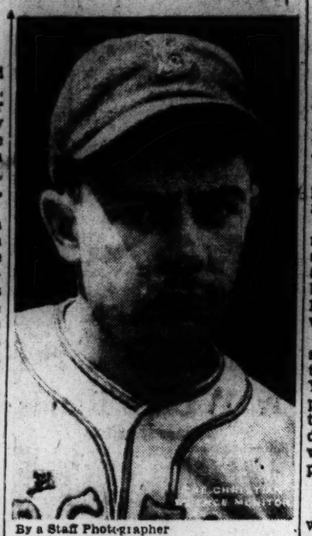
Mueller Stars in Reserve Catching Role at Beehive

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Bees' clubhouse was loaded with heroes late yesterday afternoon, following that double triumph over the visiting Cardinals, but probably the most popular and at the same time the more retiring ball player in the lot was Ray "Heinie" Mueller, the young catcher from Pittsburgh, Kansas.

Mueller, since his arrival from Harrisburg in 1935, has lingered in the shadow of Al Lopez, one of the National League's outstanding receivers. Ray's position with the Bees has been similar to that of a reserve first baseman with the Yankees. He worked only when Lopez needed a rest, which was not very often. In 1935 Mueller appeared in 42 games. Last season, after starting with Knoxville, he came back to Boston when Buddy Lewis was injured and spelled Lopez in 24 championship contests.

Mueller's work behind the plate since the recent incapacitation of the veteran Lopez is the talk of the town. The Kansan's rise has verged on the sensational, and yet, it was not entirely unexpected. Ray has always been considered a good catcher, with a strong and accurate throwing arm, but a weak bat. Manager Bill McKechnie predicted two years ago that if the young fellow ever found the combination at the plate, even the great Lopez might take a back seat.



By a Staff Photographer
Ray Mueller

Great Fielding

Whatever significance it may have is only a matter of conjecture, but it is written in the records that the Bees have not lost a ball game since Mueller started his regular duties. He took over on Tuesday, when the Bees opened their series with the Cardinals, and handled Guy Bush in his 5-to-3 triumph. In this contest he engineered a remarkable throw to second base, catching a Cardinal napping, and helping lift Bush out of a dangerous situation.

Yesterday he gave another defensive exhibition that out-did anything this department has seen on the receiving end for some time. It was a Mueller home run with the bases loaded in the eleventh inning that broke up a pitching duel between Lou Fette and Fred Blake, and made the final score, Boston 5, St. Louis 1. It was Ray who caught a difficult foul at the beginning of the eighth inning. It was he who pulled a smart double play in the second inning, at a time when the Cardinals were disputing Fette's claim to the freshman pitching crown of the year. It seemed only fitting that Pittsburgh's best known citizen should write a Frank Merriwell finish to the game with a four-bagger in the eleventh.

Mueller started another double play in the second game. It, also, was important. The Bees were leading by 2 to 1, and the Cards had scored once in the fifth inning, when Ray pounced on Owen's weak tap in front of the plate and made a lightning throw to Warstler, forcing Gutteridge at second base. Rabbit completed the ending of the rally by catching Owen at first base.

Close to Fourth Place

There is a suspicion that Mueller's career is only beginning. He is a good fellow, is a hustler and deserves much praise. Here is one Beehive invader who hopes he goes right to the top.

In winning those games yesterday, and advancing to within four games of a first division berth, the Bees gave one of the greatest defensive shows of the year in any ball park. Close behind the work of Mueller were a rifle throw by Di Maggio, a diving catch of a foul by Fletcher and several difficult chances at third base by English. Di Maggio's fielding gem caught Don Gutteridge, the fastest runner in baseball—no exceptions—trying to score from second on Medwick's hard single to center field in the sixth inning of Fette's victory. If that run had scored, the Cards would have won, 2 to 1, in regulation innings.

Diamond dust . . . Fette allowed only five hits in winning his twelfth. . . . Lanning was even better in taking his third . . . More than 16,000 paid, the largest week-day crowd of the season at the Beehive . . . Dizzy Dean was the leading attraction . . . Diz pitched the second game against Lanning, which Warstler won with a two-run double in the third inning . . . It was Dean's first appearance since the All-Star game and he obviously was not up to standard . . . The second game was the season's fastest in Boston—1h. 22m.

Gutteridge showed his speed in the first game when he scored all the way from second on a fly to deep center field . . . Cuccinello was charged with an error on the relay, but Tony didn't have a chance to catch him, regardless of the official scorer's decision. . . . Along with his other accomplishments, Mueller threw out Pepper Martin in an attempted steal of second in the first game. . . . The Bees have now won 18 of their last 26 starts. . . . During the current home stand against the West, they have won six out of nine, holding the opposition to an average of slightly more than six hits and less than two runs per game. . . . Which, as a ball player would say, is pretty fair pitching.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Aboard the S. S. Manhattan, Avery Brundage, president of the American Olympic committee, issued a statement praising behavior and condition of American Olympic team, also aboard the Manhattan

Amusements

CAMBRIDGE, MASS

UNIVERSITY THEATRE
HARVARD SQUARE KIR. 4500
"SLIM"
Henry Fonda Pat O'Brien
"CALL IT A DAY"
Olivia de Havilland Roland Young

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

MOHAWK DRAMA FESTIVAL
Union College Campus, Schenectady, N. Y.
Outdoor Theatre, 8:45; Indoor Mat. Thursday, 2 p. m.
NOW PLAYING
FRANCES STARR MARIE CARROLL
WILLIAM POST, JR. FAIRFAX BURGESS
in "The Rosary Stratagem"
Next Week: "The Devil's Disciple."

Tiller Talk

The "Big Series" for the North and South Shore junior skippers and crews are over and the point to which excitement over these juniors had reached is gradually subsiding. It's all over for Swampscott and they're still shouting about the showing of the Yankee Dory skippers. Skipper C. Barber Dunwoody and his able sheet-handlers, Forest Mason and Blaine Kehoe, led throughout the series from the first day to the last race yesterday, grabbing off the Curtis Cup in their first attempt for North Shore honors.

Along the South Shore, Squantum retained its title with last year's crew of Capt. Ronnie Darling, Billy Cornell and Walter MacDonald staving off a last-minute comeback by Wollaston's John Carleton. Whereas last year Skipper Darling was forced to make a last-ditch attempt for the cup, this year, after gaining the lead on Tuesday, was forced to hold on with the thinnest of strings, when Wollaston, Quincy, Duxbury and South Boston all threatened at the last moment.

The situation was even more serious, for in the last race with only 4½ points lead over Wollaston, the Squantum skipper took a heading down the list, rounding the windward buoy in sixth position, with Wollaston first. Two minutes astern of Scituate, the Squantum crew showed its real worth by picking up every puff of air and finally passing the Scituate craft to assure themselves of the Albert W. Finlay Cup.

This year's races were the closest in the 12 years running for the South Shore championship. In those 12 years Duxbury and Squantum are tied with five triumphs, Squantum winning their five in the last seven years.

Final Standing

Club and Skipper	Pts.
Squantum, Capt. Ronald Darling	57½
Wollaston, Capt. John Carleton	56¼
Duxbury, Capt. Thomas Boynton	52¼
South Boston, Capt. William Alcardi	51½
Cohasset, Capt. William Binnian	45
Quincy, Capt. Charles Winslow	44½
Hingham, Capt. James Holt Jr	40¼
Scituate, Capt. Gerard MacMorrow	38
Wellfleet, Capt. Winsor Nickerson	19

The success story of the Swampscott juniors must especially tingle the strong hearts of Commodore Kingsland Dunwoody, Vice-Commodore C. Raymond Boynton and Edward Bergin of the Swampscott Yacht Club. All winter long these three delivered black board lectures, teaching the youngsters the rules of the road, racing, boat structure and practically everything concerned with yacht racing.

In June, the juniors were given an examination for the lecture courses and then taken out in boats to prove their skill in handling the Yankee Dories. Weekly junior races on Wednesdays keep their eyes trimmed to the windward side. It was with this experience that this year's Swampscott's juniors took the measure of all North Shore crews racing in the Curtis Cup classic for years.

Final Standing

Swampscott, Capt. C. B. Dunwoody	26¼
Annisquam, Capt. K. Cornwell	23¼
Pleon, Capt. C. Loring	23¼
Corinthian, Capt. H. Noyes	26¼
Eastern, Capt. J. McBeath	23¼
Sandy Bay, Capt. D. Carter	23¼
Eastern Point, Capt. F. Cunningham	21¼

* * *

At the Beverly Yacht Club at Marion, scene of the three days' racing for the Roosevelt Bowl, Lincoln Davis' Roulette II proved its superiority yesterday by placing third, thereby gaining enough points to take the 30-square meter championship of this country. By placing two boats between herself and Alfred Chase's Viking, leader yesterday, Roulette II sneaked through with the championship 2¼ points over Viking and two points over Harry Bloomfield's Lill Singva, winner yesterday.

The point standing of the first four boats:

Roulette II (Lincoln Davis)	32½
Lill Singva (Harry Bloomfield)	30¼
Viking (Alfred F. Chase)	28
Tipler VII (E. Arthur Shuman Jr.)	24¼

Roulette replaces John Lawrence's Moose, 1936 champion, and runs to the top of the ever increasing list of 30-squares. Because of his ability to come through in Roosevelt Bowl races, Lincoln Davis climbs to the top in Marblehead "Squeak" competition.

Wendell A. Davis

Burgess Wins In Exciting Bowl Match

Play today in the 45th Longwood Bowl invitation tennis tournament will see competition narrow the field in the men's singles to four players with the possibility of an upset or two in the seedings.

Six of the original eight seeded players advanced to the quarter-finals yesterday.

In what has proved to be the most exciting match so far, Richard T. Murphy, left-handed Bay State champion and seeded No. 3, bowed in straight sets to Norbert Burgess of Oak Park, Ill., and University of Chicago, 11—9, 6—0.

Though this is recorded as a seeded upset and a surprise to many, the result had been predicted here. Young and stocky-built, Burgess possesses an even temper. He has teamed with Norman Bickel, his doubles partner in this tourney, to win the Big Ten conference championship for the past two years.

Deuce Called Many Times

In the first set yesterday, which was carried to 20 games, deuce was reached many times. The ability of the Chicago youth to play such a steady game was the deciding factor in the first set, when the Bay State champion seemed to wilt and lose his ability to place his balls anywhere but in the net.

Young Burgess has an extremely hard drive and plays deep back court with accuracy. Seldom rushing the net for smashing points, he relies more on his consistent ability to return a sizzling drive and allow his opponent to make the errors.

Today the Windy City youth is slated to meet Gilbert Hunt of Washington, the winner over Burgess's doubles partner—Bickel—in yesterday's singles. This should prove to be one of the more exciting of today's singles as there is little doubt that the Chicagoan will be doing his best to even the score for his partner.

Wilmer Allison, seeded No. 1, but playing under a handicap, seems to be taking things as easy as possible in his preliminary matches, conserving his strength for the more experienced players that he will be certain to meet from now on.

The young Murphy twins from Chicago were both eliminated in yesterday's singles. Chester Murphy put up a battle against Paul Guibord, who won 8—6, 6—3. The boys won their doubles match in which department they play a good brand of tennis.

Hunt Wins Easily

Hunt, seeded No. 6, found little difficulty in overcoming Bickel, 6—0, 6—1, No. 3 western player in 1936. On the other hand Gardner Mulloy, seeded No. 4, was sorely pressed to overcome Joseph Abrams of New Orleans, unseeded, and was forced to play 33 games in the match, winning 5—7, 7—5, 6—3. This was the closest contest of the afternoon and brought forth many fine rallies.

In the men's doubles all the seeded teams forged to the front, winning their matches in straight sets. The Murphy twins once more came in for the spotlight in downing Vaughn Pipes and John Goodwin without the loss of a single game. These two boys play a bang-up mid-court game with both exceptionally strong on their half-vollies. At this writing, there seems to be little doubt that the favorites and top-seeded team of Burgess and Bickel will be one of the contenders in the finals. The men's doubles always is an attraction to the spectators as the play is extremely fast.

Yesterday afternoon saw the opening round of play in the mixed doubles with all the seeded teams advancing. The Allison-Mrs. Van Ryn combination was the center of attraction.

Third Round—Men's Singles

Wilmer Allison, Austin, Texas, defeated Howard Stephens Jr., St. Louis, 6—3, 6—3.

Vernon Marcum, St. Petersburg, Fla., defeated Lockwood Tower, Brookline, 6—3, 6—3.

Bobby Harman, Oakland, Calif., defeated William Murphy, Chicago, 6—3, 6—0.

Paul Guibord, Melrose, defeated Chester Murphy, Chicago, 8—6, 6—3.

Gilbert Hunt, Washington, defeated Norman Bickel, Chicago, 6—0, 6—1.

Gardner Mulloy, Miami, defeated Joseph Abrams, New Orleans, 5—7, 7—5, 6—3.

Alfred Jarvis, Tenafly, N. J., defeated James Thackara, Boston, 12—10, 6—3.

Norbert Burgess, Oak Park, Ill., defeated Richard T. Murphy, Boston, 11—9, 6—0.

Ruel May Succeed Hornsby as Manager

CHICAGO, July 22 (AP)—Harold (Muddy) Ruel, Chicago White Sox coach and a veteran of 23 years in American League baseball, was reported today to be under consideration as manager of the St. Louis Browns.

Ruel, a native and resident of St. Louis, declined to admit that he had been sounded out by the Brownie management to take over, next season, the job from which Rogers Hornsby was discharged yesterday, but said he "might be interested in a manager's position." Jim Bottomley, veteran first baseman and coach of the Browns, has been moved into Hornsby's place, at least for the balance of the season.

Ruel, a star catcher during his playing days, has been credited with playing a big part in the development of young White Sox pitchers, whose work has made the club a first-division aggregation.

Surprise in Maine Golf

BANGOR, Maine, July 22 (AP)—Perley White of Fort Fairfield sprang a major surprise in the first round of the Maine resident amateur tournament yesterday by eliminating Wilfred Girard of Bath, defending titlist, 4 and 3. White, making his first bid for state golf honors, faces a major test today against Ed Abbott of Auburn, who won medal honors with 76 and eliminated Roy Moore of Waterville yesterday, 7 and 6.

American Association

Results July 21

Kansas City 17, St. Paul 4.
St. Paul 10, Kansas City 3.
Indianapolis 2, Columbus 0.
Columbus 4, Indianapolis 1.
Toledo 9, Louisville 7.
Milwaukee 8, Minneapolis 2.

Defeats Third Seeded Player

By a Staff Photographer
Norbert Burgess of Oak Park, Ill.
Conquers Richard Murphy, Former Bowl Winner, in Straight Sets at Longwood Yesterday; 11—9, 6—0

The Sports Horizon

By George E. Simpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 22—The hard struggle in the intersone final of the Davis Cup series between the players of the United States and Germany in contrast to the Americans' easy victories in the Wimbledon tournament, brings to the front once more the perennial question whether it is the part of wisdom to allow our stars to compete in the latter.

Time and again, our picked players, sent over for the purpose of representing their country in Davis Cup play, have devoted themselves chiefly to obtaining personal glory by winning or taking prominent roles in the earlier event, only to find that their later opponents have been holding back, watching their style of play, and then working out a method by which the more important match to come can give them the more important victory.

Even though the Americans managed to squeeze through this time, it was by a far slighter margin than the scores which gave Budge a triple crown last month. Similarly, H. Ellsworth Vines, Wilmer L. Allison, and other previous crusaders have stood out at Wimbledon only to fall off badly when they came up against players whom they had easily beaten there.

Grant Choice Justified

While the double defeat of Bryan M. "Bitsy" Grant came close to being disastrous, still the choice of the little Atlantan was justified on this count, as Grant had a good rest during the tournament, and the practice work on this side of the Atlantic had made him definitely the natural choice. But now, with Grant still showing himself far below his American form, it is well that Frank A. Parker be chosen as the running mate of Budge in the final challenge round, so that the burden may not rest altogether on the shoulders of the orange topped Californian, even though the absence of Frederick J. Perry and George Patrick Hughes leaves Great Britain only a very slight chance of retaining the cup.

The conclusion of this week will see the end of the preliminary season in the game, and from now on the tournaments which finally settle the comparative merits of both the American and foreign players who are now planning to come or are already here, will bring the best stars of the game into active competition.

With the Fair Sex

The Japanese Davis Cup team and the Oxford-Cambridge sextet among the men, and Jadwiga Jedrzejowska among the fair sex, are the first comers, while Germany, France and Great Britain are all planning to send their leading stars during the coming two weeks. A series of tournaments in which Baron von Cramm, Christian Boussus, Jiro Yamagishi, Clarence Jones, George Patrick Hughes, Heinrich Ernst Otto Henkel, Jacques Brugnon, to mention only a few, are pitted against Budge, Grant, Parker, Sidney B. B. Wood Jr., Robert Riggs, not to mention such standbys as Gregory Mangin, John McDiarmid and Henry M. Culley, can well be regarded as the outstanding event of world tennis.

The fair sex will also have to be reckoned with, as the Polish player, the British Wightman Cup team, even without Dorothy Round, Marie-luis Horn, and Alice Marble, Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, Carolin Babcock and Dorothy Bundy, not to mention the possibility of Helen Hull Jacobs and Mrs. Helen Wills Moody, are quite a handful from which to select the leading winners.

Mrs. Fabyan to Play

Sea Bright will see most of the Americans in action, with Sidney Wood, Culley, Riggs and Joseph Hunt making their first appearances in the East this season, while McDiarmid, last year's winner, is trying but his strokes after his professorial work at Princeton at the Eastern clay court championship at Jackson Heights this week.

The flood of youngsters who were in the intercollegiates will also be augmented by several more, while Mangin, Arthur Hendrix, Charles Harris, Harold Surface, and Gilbert A. Hunt, Nassau winner, are among the other experienced players. The choice was so wide, that the committee were compelled to enlarge the previous limit of 32, and institute morning matches for the men as well as the ladies, as the fair sex is always entitled to Sea Bright.

The ladies will also be here in full force, with Mrs. Fabyan, an absentee in recent seasons, and Mrs. Marjorie Gladman Van Ryn, also an unexpected arrival, supporting Alice Marble in her attempt to reverse the defeats administered by Jadwiga Jedrzejowska abroad. Dorothy Andrus, who is also smarting under the racket of the Polish lady, is also on hand, as well as Miss Babcock and the usual groups of Brookline and California stars.

Eyes are now turned to the Prentice Cup battle between the Oxford-Cambridge team and the Yale-Harvard combination at Newport Friday, Saturday and Sunday, as a test of the real standing of the invaders. Their captain, J. D. Anderson, of Oxford is arriving tomorrow, and with neither Harvard nor Yale having made much of an impression in the intercollegiates, or in other tournaments this season, the issue appears more or less in doubt. Both teams will leave after the match and be present at the opening of Sea Bright. Incidentally, with hundreds of squash players of national prominence in the neighborhood, why does not Harvard try to educate some of them to play the outdoor game as well?

Shields May Make A Tennis Comeback

HOLLYWOOD, July 22 (AP)—Francis X. Shields, once one of America's tennis stars and now a film actor, embarks tomorrow on what may turn out to be a court comeback.

The rangy ex-Davis Cup player, with Mrs. Shields, heads east to play in the Sea Bright and Westchester tournaments.

"If I do well, I'll enter the nationals at Forest Hills," he promised.

Shields, occupied by screen work for the last two years, has engaged in little tournament play. Last year he reached the semi-finals of the Pacific Southwest, only to lose to Fred Perry.

Since then he has practiced arduously, and last Saturday was reported to have beaten his friend, Ellsworth Vines.

Universally liked by Hollywood picture people, Shields has other plans beside his own "come-back." With the support of numerous film celebrities, he plans to stage a tournament strictly for screen stars.

Fredric March, Errol Flynn, Gilbert Roland, Constance Bennett, Claudette Colbert, George Murphy, Joan Crawford, Franchot Tone, and others were mentioned as possible entrants.

Los Angeles Invites Canadians

TORONTO, July 22 (CP)—Clary Settell, formerly of Toronto, arrived here yesterday with an offer from a Los Angeles syndicate to Canada's British Empire Games Committee to have the Canadian track team take part in a two-day meet in the California city after the British Empire games in Australia next year. The group guarantees $2500 or 25 per cent of the gate receipts for the Canadians, Settell said.

Miss Pedersen Is Victor Over Hope Knowles

BULLETIN

Hope Knowles bowed to Helen Pedersen, seeded player, this afternoon, 6—2, 6—2, thus advancing all of the seeded group into the semifinals.

Longwood Cricket Club opened its fourth day of play here this morning with three quarterfinal round matches in women's singles. The top-seeded players won and advanced to the semifinals, which begin tomorrow.

Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, No. 1 seeded player and still favorite to win the final, showed much better form than she has heretofore in this tourney, placing her shots deep to her opponents' backhand—a visible weakness of Bonnie Miller Blank, 5ft. 2in. matron from California.

The usual inability of Mrs. Fabyan to start strong did not show this morning as she won the first set without much effort at 6—4.

With sideline shots, the local star worked her opponent from side to side, causing her to return high lobs, which she then proceeded to smash into an unprotected corner. In the second set Mrs. Blank tired visibly from the constant cross-court running, and despite a game attempt throughout seemed to be decidedly outclassed and dropped the second set, 6—4.

In the second match of the morning, Norma Taubele of New York bowed to the veteran, Marjorie Gladman Van Ryn but in so doing extended the Austin, Texas, player to a greater degree than at any other time in this tourney.

Miss Taubele won the first set, 6—4, but not so much from her own ability as from the fact that her opponent made consistent errors. In the second set Mrs. Van Ryn evened matters by winning at 6—3. In this set she seemed to find that shots down the middle part of her opponent's court were in less danger of being put away as Miss Taubele is a "lefty" and side shots give her a good chance to place them across the court and in near the net which is next to impossible to return.

After the seat period, first one and then the other took the lead till the score stood at five-all. At this point Miss Taubele started netting her balls on her own service and after losing three of the four points in this manner the games stood at 6—5. Service then going to Mrs. Van Ryn she held her opponent down and a final netted ball closed the match.

In the third match this morning Gracyn Wheeler of Santa Monica, Calif., bowed before the steady playing of Virginia Rice Johnson of Boston, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2.

The fourth and last game of the quarterfinals was scheduled later in the day in the Sheafe Memorial stadium between Hope Knowles, Philadelphia girl, who upset the seeded list by eliminating Eunice Dean, and Helen Pedersen, Stamford, Conn., seeded and hard-hitting.

Women's American Archery Title Won By Jean A. Tenney

LANCASTER, Penna., July 22 (AP)—Jean A. Tenney, of Clear Springs, Mo., with a total of 1926 points, won the national women's championship yesterday at the 57th annual meet of the National Archery Association.

The defending champion, Mrs. Gladys Hammers, of Los Angeles, was second with 1892, while Dorothy Budd, East Rockaway, N. Y., favorite in the early rounds, finished third with 1887.

Miss Tenney, trailing until the final round, annexed the double Columbia with 132 arrows for 1074 points. Barbara Beveridge, Sagamore, Mass., was second with 143 arrows for 1011, while Mrs. Hammers finished third with 143 for 1009 points.

Mrs. Hammers was victorious in the double national with 141 arrows for 883 points; Mrs. Mae A. Marshall, Larchmont, N. Y., was second with 141 for 879; Miss Budd third with 142 for 872, and Miss Tenney fourth with 141 for 859.

Robert C. Goldich, holder of the eastern and Canadian junior titles and runner-up in the national contest last year, was crowned national junior champion. Norman Stewart, Erie, Penna., finished in third place.

In the men's events Russ Hooperhyde, Clarenton Hills, three time national champion, was leading the field with 268 arrows for 1496. E. Pikula, Cleveland, Ohio, was second with 248 for 1316; and James F. Walterman, Belmont, Mass., was third with 236 for 1246.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	53	39	.642
New York	51	32	.614
Pittsburgh	43	37	.538
St. Louis	42	39	.519
Boston	38	44	.470
Brooklyn	34	45	.430
Cincinnati	32	46	.410
Philadelphia	31	52	.373

Results July 21

Boston 5, St. Louis 1 (11 innings).
Boston 3, St. Louis 1.
Chicago 4, Philadelphia 1.
Chicago 6, Philadelphia 0.
Cincinnati 8, New York 3.
Brooklyn 6, Pittsburgh 0.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	55	33	.705
Chicago	50	33	.602
Detroit	47	34	.580
Boston	43	34	.558
Cleveland	39	38	.506
Washington	31	45	.408
St. Louis	25	53	.321
Philadelphia	23	55	.295

Results July 21

New York 6, St. Louis 3.
Boston 10, Detroit 2.
Washington 9, Chicago 2.
Cleveland 5, Philadelphia 8.
Cleveland 5, Philadelphia 7.

International League

Results July 21

Toronto 3, Newark 2.
Toronto 3, Newark 1.
Buffalo 9, Jersey City 8.
Montreal 5, Syracuse 3.
Rochester 12, Baltimore 1.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Now for the Challenge Round

When competition for the Davis Cup started this year, it was generally conceded that the three countries which were the most logical ones to battle for the right to challenge Great Britain for that famous international lawn tennis trophy were the United States, Australia and Germany. No other country was considered as at all likely to bother this trio in its quest for the honor of playing the present holders. And such has proved to be the case. The United States came through the North American zone with straight victories over Japan and Australia, while Germany came through the European zone competition without any trouble. They met in the intersone final over the past week end and, as all of those who follow this sport know, the wearers of the Stars and Stripes defeated the German team in one of the hardest-fought and most gripping matches ever played in a Davis Cup or any other lawn tennis competition. The last stage of the tournament takes place over this week end, with America meeting Great Britain at Wimbledon in the challenge round.

Wide World
Gottfried von Cramm

Budge vs. Germany

While the accounts of the intersone final say that it was the United States vs. Germany, it must be admitted that this might well be changed to Budge vs. Germany, for nearly all of the credit for winning must be given to the tall Californian, who won his two singles matches and played a great part in the doubles victory in which he partnered with C. G. Mako. All of this gave the United States the three points necessary to qualify for the challenge round. Bryan M. Grant, who played the other two singles matches for America, failed to win either, which makes Budge's victories all important. The Californian's victory over Henkel was of routine order, as was his victory with Mako in the doubles; but when it comes to his match with Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm, it was an altogether different matter. He was generally picked to win this match before it started, and, while he came up to expectations, the match itself was far different from anything that the followers of the tournament were looking for.

Most Gripping Match Ever Played for Cup

There have been many brilliant matches in Davis Cup play since the tournament was inaugurated at Longwood in 1900. The leading players of the world have taken part in it, including the Doherty Bros., and Fred J. Perry of England; Anthony F. Wilding and Norman E. Brookes of Australia; J. Rene Lacoste and Henri Cochet of France; William T. Tilden 2d, William Johnston and H. Ellsworth Vines of the United States; but in all the years of the cup I cannot recall a match which was harder fought or kept the spectators or listeners over the radio under such severe tension as that between Budge and von Cramm. It found these two players keyed up to the highest pitch with each putting all he had into every game. With von Cramm leading two sets to nothing, it certainly looked as if Germany were going to win the right to challenge Great Britain; but when Budge came back to even the series at two sets each, the outcome again became a question of doubt. Then when von Cramm took a 4—1 lead in the final set, a German victory seemed almost certain; but Budge again rose to great heights and tied the set at 4-all. Then they carried it to 6-all. And when Budge had worked the set up to 7—6 and match point in his favor, the end seemed at hand; but for five minutes von Cramm kept the issue in doubt, being three times within a point of making it 7-1 all, before he finally lost the set and match. No wonder those who saw and listened to this match are ready to call it one of the greatest battles in Davis Cup history.

Best Amateurs of Today

In most of the First Ten lists for 1936 von Cramm was down as the No. 2 player, with Budge down as No. 3. In the seeding at the all-England lawn tennis championships at Wimbledon, Budge was rated No. 1 and von Cramm No. 2. There is now no question but what every list issued today would find Budge down as No. 1 and von Cramm down as No. 2. By his victory over von Cramm at Wimbledon and in the Davis Cup match, the Californian has earned top rating. All that he now needs to win that honor for 1937 is a victory in the United States national singles and two victories in the Davis Cup challenge round. These he should get. But we cannot close without a word of praise for von Cramm. True he lost both his matches to Budge; but he gave a great exhibition of tennis in his Davis Cup match. The recapitulation for their match shows that von Cramm made four more placements, while Budge made nine less nets and 12 less outs in 58 games over a period of 2h.30m., and if that isn't close enough to show that these two players are very nearly on a par with each other, we would like to know what would be. It proves that they are the best two amateurs of the present day.

Rules Are Changed for Next Year's Indianapolis Race

INDIANAPOLIS, July 22 (AP)—The Indianapolis motor speedway has lifted all fuel restrictions for the running of next year's 500-mile automobile race—an open invitation for foreign drivers and cars to challenge the supremacy of American drivers over the local 2½-mile track.

In the 1937 race all cars were required to use stock gasoline—a ruling which had the effect of keeping out foreign entries because their motors are not built to attain high speed with stock fuel.

Under the new rule the drivers may use ordinary gasoline or any of the various mixtures available.

Another rule for the 1938 race makes it unnecessary for cars to carry riding mechanics. Since 1930 cars in the Indianapolis race have been two seaters but under the new rule it will be up to the driver to decide whether he will carry a riding companion. Most foreign cars are single seaters.

Capt. E. V. Rickenbacker, president of the motor speedway, said, "There has been complaint that foreign cars have been handicapped under our rules so we are changing those rules to allow any car which wishes to compete at Indianapolis an even chance. The race will undoubtedly take on more of an international aspect because of these changes and I look forward to the greatest race of all times."

Today's action brings rules of the local race more in conformity with those of the Roosevelt raceway's Vanderbilt Cup event. Foreign cars have dominated that race in the last two years.

Prentice Cup Play Postponed One Day

NEWPORT, R. I., July 22 (AP)—A misunderstanding among tournament officials last night resulted in a one-day postponement of the opening matches of the international tennis tournament for the Prentice Cup.

The matches, between teams representing Oxford and Cambridge of England, and Harvard and Yale, were scheduled to start today.

Officials at the Newport Casino, where the matches will be played, said that Capt. J. D. Anderson of the Oxford-Cambridge team is aboard the S. S. Europa and is not scheduled to arrive in New York until tomorrow.

The series of matches, tournament officials said, will start on Friday and run through Sunday.

The Prentice Cup, for which the combined tennis teams of Harvard and Yale will vie with the Oxford-Cambridge combination, is now held by the Americans.

Yale Golfers Win

EDINBURGH, Scotland, July 22 (AP)—Yale's touring golfers defeated Edinburgh University yesterday, 9 to 3. The Americans won the foursomes, 3-0, and the singles, 6-3, halving two foursomes matches and one singles.

Cooke Advances Four Rounds; Sees Action in One Set

NEW YORK, July 22 (AP)—Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., is just one match away from the quarterfinal round of the eastern clay courts championships at Jackson Heights, yet the Pacific Northwest's ranking tennis player has seen action in only one set.

Seeded seventh when he entered the tournament late, Cooke received a first-round bye. Defaults Monday and Tuesday put him into the fourth round. Not until yesterday when he met Melvin Lapham of New York did he see action. And he didn't get much exercise, for after Lapham had lost the first set 10—8 he defaulted to Cooke and the coast player entered the fifth round.

Cooke hopes to get a workout today against Frank Bowman of New York. Bowman had planned to leave for Pennsylvania last night but will stay over to give Cooke his first real battle of the tournament.

Two seeded players advanced to the quarterfinals yesterday. They were Julius Heldman of Los Angeles, No. 3, and Don McNeill of Oklahoma City, No. 8. Heldman shaded Chauncey D. Steele Jr. of New York, 4—6, 7—5, 6—3, and McNeill trounced Ramsay Potts of Memphis, Tenn., 6—4, 6—2.

The doubles play also got under way with the top ranking pair, John McDiarmid, Princeton's playing professor, and Paul Newton of Berkeley, Calif., winning over Christian Gide of New York and John L. Daniels of Forest Hills.

Von Bernuth Reaches N. H. Tennis Final

CRAWFORD NOTCH, N. H., July 22 (AP)—H. T. von Bernuth of New York defeated Paul R. Massey of Great Barrington, Mass., 6—4, 6—2, today in the semi-finals of the men's singles in the New Hampshire state tennis tourney.

Von Bernuth will meet in the final Robert H. Decker of Brookline, who defeated F. Kuser of Trenton, 6—2, 6—4.

In the women's singles semifinals, Esther Edwards of Hartford defeated Virginia Hitt of Barton, Vt., 6—3, 6—3, 6—4, while Mrs. J. J. Schieffelin of Mt. Kisco set back Billie Kerney, 6—3, 6—1.

Hindenburg Fire Laid to Gas Leak And Static Spark

(Continued from Page 1)

the medium in which it was moving. When it approached the mooring mast its landing ropes were dropped. These were dry at the moment they were thrown out. But a light drizzle was falling and they would have gradually become wet and acted as conductors.

There was a lapse of time of four minutes between the first contact of the ropes with the ground and the outbreak of the fire. It is concluded that during this time the ship's electrostatic differential from the earth would have been equalized through these ropes. But this process created a new differential between the ship and the air. This in turn would have resulted in what is termed technically a "brush discharge" from points on the ship.

Subsequent to the investigation of the disaster at Lakehurst Naval Air Station, tests conducted by the Bureau of Standards demonstrated that a brush discharge can ignite a mixture of hydrogen and air. This, the investigating committee decided, is what happened.

Other Possibilities

In reaching this conclusion, the committee eliminated many other possibilities, including those of sabotage. No evidence to warrant any suspicion of willful harm to the ship was disclosed, they reported. German representatives who sat with the investigating committee have stated that they would be satisfied with whatever findings the committee should reach.

While these findings dispose of the question of what caused the hydrogen-filled Hindenburg to burn, a Senate committee is still deliberating over whether America will permit Germany the means of re-entering the field of lighter-than-air aviation. It was hydrogen in the last analysis which caused the loss of the Hindenburg. America possesses the only source of non-inflammable helium in the world large enough to supply the needs of the Hindenburg's sister ship now building in Germany. The President has recommended that Congress make this supply available to Germany for use in commercial airships. But the Senate committee has not yet acted, and it is known that pressure from several sources has been brought to bear on Congress to deny this supply of the only non-inflammable lifting gas in existence to Germany.

Study Not Completed

BERLIN, July 22 (AP)—A spokesman for the German Air Ministry commission investigating the destruction of the airship Hindenburg said today its study probably will not be completed in the near future.

Swing From Nationalism Vital, Sayre Tells Oxford Conference

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, Eng., July 21—"An economic crisis is driving nations away from Christ's conception of human brotherhood," said Mr. Francis B. Sayre, United States Assistant Secretary of State, in an address last night before the World Conference of Christians.

To secure lasting peace, he continued, it will be necessary to change economic policies now practiced among the nations of the world. "Peace," he concluded, "cannot come until we have sound economic policies. In the United States we are trying to reduce and tear down trade barriers. We are preaching the gospel of economic liberalism.

"Extreme economic nationalism, if unchecked, can lead only to war. Unchristian economic policies are splitting the nations apart. And within nations these same policies are dividing class from class, group from group, race from race. On all hands we see evidences of unchristian economic relationships. Statesmen have grappled with these problems but they haven't solved them.

Chaos or Human Brotherhood

"We must now turn back to the principles of Christ. Not until then will we have satisfying and rewarding relationships. This is no time for Christians to be discouraged. God cannot be frustrated. It is time for the Church to speak fearlessly. In future we shall have either social disintegration or a return to the Christian gospel of human brotherhood. There is no alternative."

Meanwhile, a report on "The Church and Economic Order," presented by Professor Maud of University College, Oxford, suggesting a way to the attainment of greater economic justice has been adopted in substance by the conference after two sessions of prolonged debate.

Those participating included Prof. John MacMurray of London, the Rev. Dr. Charles Clayton Morrison of Chicago, Mrs. Harper Sibley of Rochester, Sir Josiah Stamp and Prof. Richard H. Tawney of London, Mr. Charles P. Taft of Cincinnati, the Rev. Dr. Albert W. Beaven of Rochester and Bishop James G. Baker of San Francisco.

Must Face Challenges

The report lays down a number of propositions. "Injustices of the prevailing economic order which manifest themselves in class divisions and insecurity," it says, "have given rise to political movements such as communism which have assumed a definitely antireligious attitude in some countries. Faced with this challenge to the existing economic order the Church must examine these movements in a spirit of honest and unflinching criticism and in light of the divine Word."

"Christians," it says, "must acknowledge with contrition that their blindness to the challenging features of the actual situation is to great extent responsible for the gap between the Church and radical movements which aim at social justice.

"The Church must continually insist on the Christians' duty to test every economic and political institution in the society of which he is a member in the light of his understanding of God's will.

"In the fight which he must wage against any wrongs in the economic order he must be prepared to sacrifice his own privileges, property and power.

"Christians have a particular responsibility to make whatever contribution they can toward the transformation, and, if necessary, the thorough reconstruction of the present economic and political system through their membership of political parties, trades unions, employers associations, and other groups."

Calls for Equal Opportunities

The reports goes on to describe standards "whereby Christians must test every existing situation and every proposal for economic change."

Every person, it says, especially during the formative period of childhood and youth should be protected from exploitation and should have full and equal opportunity for development of his capacities.

Society should be so organized, the report states, that all men and women can fulfill their functions in it through work which Christians in their daily lives can regard as their vocation, so that in this way both duty and right to work may be emphasized.

Society should seek to overcome those barriers of class and race which poison fellowship and breed pride, envy and bitterness. It should care for and maintain needy and aged and protect the family as a social unit.

Regarding the vexed question of natural riches the report says that the earth's resources should be utilized and conserved as "God's gifts to all his children." Concerning possessions it says that individual property rights should never be emphasized without regard to their social consequences or to the contribution which the community makes in the production of all wealth.

A committee report condemned the "revival of anti-Semitism and racial hatred" in the modern world. Submitted by Sir Walter Moberly, the report declared the "pitiless cruelty, hatred and race discrimination, including anti-Semitism, in the modern world is one of the major signs of its social disintegration."

$15,000,000 Expansion Under Way In Alcoa, Town That Aluminum Built

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—An expansion program to cost $15,000,000 is under way in Alcoa, the town which aluminum built, 14 miles south of Knoxville.

Plants of the Aluminum Company of America are located there. A recent strike put Alcoa in the national spotlight, but the union called it off without winning concessions a short time after company officials said most of the men had returned to work.

With plants again busy, plans are going ahead for a gradual increase both in size and personnel. A new contract signed with the Tennessee Valley Authority calls for 60,000 kilowatts of electric power to be delivered beginning July 1, 1938. Amending of the present TVA contract already has added 20,000 kilowatts of power from Norris Dam and 20,000 more kilowatts will be taken as soon as plant equipment is ready.

Use of this total additional 100,000 kilowatts will double the plant output and require a total force of 10,000 men instead of the 5000 now employed.

TVA estimated sale of power to the company will yield a revenue of $1,500,000 per year. The power will be delivered from Norris Dam over a new 35-mile 154,000-volt transmission line.

A. D. Huddleston, regional superintendent of the company, said the additional current would be used for production of virgin aluminum and for additional fabricating units.

Construction has begun on what is expected to be the largest reduction plant in the United States. Four large electric furnaces or "pot rooms," a huge rectifier building, and several other buildings are under way or in the planning stage.

The increase will boost production at Alcoa to nearly half of all the virgin aluminum produced in the United States. The largest sheet and plate mills in the country are located there.

It was because of hydro-electric power possibilities that the company started the town of Alcoa 25 years ago. It "finds cheap power one of the prerequisites for manufacture of its product at a price at which it can compete with other materials." Despite the fact all raw materials except power have to be brought into the state, the company found it desirable to constantly expand operations at Alcoa until the annual output now represents about 30 per cent of the virgin aluminum produced in the United States.

U.S. Appropriation For Cancer Study Brings Protests

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 21—A strong protest against the passage of the bill now before the Congress for an appropriation to the United States Public Health Service for "prevention and control of cancer" has been placed before United States Senator Royal S. Copeland, (D) of New York, chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce, by H. B. Anderson, secretary of the Citizens' Medical Reference Bureau here.

"We submit that the Public Health Service now has at its disposal a $10,000,000 appropriation, much of which it could so use if it considered cancer research of sufficient importance to do so, under the terms of the Social Security Act . . ." Mr. Anderson's letter states. "Also millions upon millions of dollars are available through private channels for the alleged prevention and control of this disease. . . .

"A special appropriation of this kind is objectionable to many persons, in that it would tend to center the minds of the people generally upon cancer, and thereby create cancerphobia.

"We have in mind your own splendid remarks about the relation of fear to influenza and feel sure you will agree with us that there is grave danger in using public funds and public institutions in such a manner as to fasten the public mind upon one loathsome disease after another, and that this particularly applies to a disease like cancer.

"We respectfully recommend that more thought be given to the question of centering the minds of the people generally upon normal thoughts and habits, instead of so much attention being given to the abnormal.

"Also more thought might be given to the possibility that much of the cancer, heart disease and kidney degenerations complained of may be an aftermath of the craze for injecting the products of disease into the bloodstream of healthy persons."

Coat and Suit Price Rise 'Justifiable' for Autumn

NEW YORK, July 22 (AP)—Higher coat and suit prices appeared in prospect as the associate council of the vendors' relations committee of the National Retail Dry Goods Association asked retail buyers to "give due cognizance" to "justifiable" increases.

In a letter mailed to stores throughout the country the council expressed the opinion "the coat and suit manufacturer at the present time faces increased labor costs which he may not be able to absorb currently."

At the same time it was asserted retail competition and the potentiality of consumer resistance would serve to brake too-rapid price advances.

Relief Problem Studied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., July 22—An "objective" study of Maryland's relief and welfare situation was started here today by order of Gov. Harry W. Nice. A commission, consisting of state lawmakers and headed by State Senator Raymond E. Kennedy will hold public hearings and seek first-hand information on relief needs, methods of meeting them and elimination of duplicated efforts in this field. Findings will be reported to the 1939 session of the Legislature.

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. H. STORY & SON
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Established 1868
978 FERRY STREET — 6-6224

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

Paul H. Taylor
Insurance Adviser
185 CHURCH STREET
PHONE 7-1033

WHALLEY TIRE CO.
TYDOL GAS
MILLER TIRES
LUBRICATION
BATTERIES
223 WHALLEY AVE., 7-1661

GODFREY'S
SERVICE STATION
Esso
Products
Tires
Washing
Repairing
Parking
CROWN and HIGH STREETS

THE SHOP ON WHEELS
PLUMBING, HEATING
SHEET METAL WORK
REPAIR SERVICE
CHARLES A. MENZIES, Inc.
67 WHITNEY AVENUE
Phones 3-3624, 2-1276

Rugs Washed and Stored
Domestic and Orientals
Work Guaranteed
M. H. KEBABIAN CO.
71 Elm Street — 5-0745

The LEEPER Co.
All kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces that Heat, Air-Conditioning
12 ELM STREET — Phone 6-8329

ANDRÉ & JOHN
Hair Stylists
Announce the Opening of Their
NEW SALON
Also Children's Hair Cutting and Manicuring
99 Center St., cor. Church
Second Floor Tel. 5-5159

NEW LONDON

THE MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON — CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 1042
9 A. M.-11 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
PHONE WORKS 966

OLDEN TIME BOTTLING WORKS
WM. H. FERRIS, Prop.
Try a Case of Our Ginger Ale
Norwalk's Favorite Beverages — 9 Van Zant Street E. NORWALK, CONN

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk — 27 Wall St. — So. Norwalk — 14 So. Main St.

Wedding Gifts
Individual China and Silver Pieces
Sets of Flatware - Watches
Brooches - Bracelets - Rings
Necklaces - Etc.
FRANK LAUDER
96 Washington St. — So. Norwalk

NORGE
Better refrigeration
Angevine Furniture Company
Fine Furniture
10 NORTH MAIN STREET
SO. NORWALK

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Covering, etc.
104 WALL STREET — NORWALK

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535
12-5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Stamford Storage Co.
Moving
Local and Long Distance Furniture Moving
HAULING Safes, Machinery, etc.
Every load insured, of course!
Office Tel. 3-7565 — Warehouse 4-3824
Luther Street

FOUR-IN-ONE SHOP
Specializing in Draperies, Slip Covers Upholstering, Furniture Refinishing, Window Shades and Floor Coverings.
Telephone 4-4196
120 Bedford Street
Stamford, Conn

The FIDELITY TITLE & TRUST Co.
129 ATLANTIC STREET

The Individual Laundry Service Co.
26 WORTH STREET
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
TEL. STAMFORD 3-3121

WILLIAMS OILOMATIC HEATING
Air Conditioning Oil Burners
National Heating Co.
690 Main Street, Norwalk 6000 — 4-3111, Greenwich 1290

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

STAMFORD

VACATION TOGS
Bathing Suits—Beach Robes
Cotton Slacks—Polo Shirts
Tropical Suits.
FRANK MARTIN & SONS INC.
Stamford's Headquarters for Walk-Over Shoes
EXPERT FITTER IN ATTENDANCE
THE C. O. MILLER CO.

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959
Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

OUR JULY CLEARANCE SALE
Now Going On
Big Savings on all lines of new merchandise at this big clearance.
SEE THESE BIG VALUES
Buy Now and Save
Grieve, Bisset & Holland
INCORPORATED
WATERBURY, CONN.

VISIT OUR STORE
and See the Many
July Bargains
Your Opportunity to Save
The Miller & Peck Co.

May we help with suggestions for painting your home? Estimates cheerfully given.
FINLAY & WESTWOOD
Painters and Paperhangers — Ph. 4-3636

Waldorf
Our delicious PEACH ICE CREAM is one of our specials for warm summer days.
152 Cherry Street — Phone 5-1121

GOTHAM
GOLD STRIPE HOSIERY
85c up
SUGENHEIMER'S
64 BANK ST., WATERBURY, CONN.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

G. W. WAGNER
Proprietor
Fidelity Barber Shop
1425 FIDELITY BUILDING

HUPFELDT BROS.
Doctors of Optometry
401 N. HOWARD STREET
Phone Vernon 4030
"Optical Service and Goods"

NEW YORK

ALBANY

July Clearances
in All Departments
Real Bargains
at
WHITNEY'S
ALBANY, N. Y.
Telephone 4-1231

Brandow's
Band Box Cleaners
605 New Scotland Avenue
DIAL 2-2411

BUDGET YOUR FUEL WITH BLACKBURN
HI-TEST COAL
COKE OR AMBRICOAL
Phone 4-9111

JOHN B. HAUF, INC.
Furniture - Rugs
Cushman Galleries now open, showing a complete assortment of Colonial Creations in Maple.
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY NEW YORK

Headquarters for
NORGE
Electric Refrigerators
EASY TERMS — Phone 4-2104
John B. Hauf, Inc.
175 Central Ave. — Albany, N. Y.

BINGHAMTON

Semi-Annual Sale
of SUMMER SHOES
Parlor City Shoe Store
40 COURT STREET

COOL COMFORT
Hot Days hold no discomfort for those who are clothed to meet extreme temperatures of the Summer. Palm Beach Clothes, Voile Shirts, Linen Suits and Tropical Worsteds keep the temperature down. See them at
McLEAN'S

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON (Continued)

Dial
Douglas
7-2349
Now
AND SAVE ON NEXT WINTER'S COAL
GOLD NUGGET ANTHRACITE
DOUGLAS COAL & SUPPLY COMPANY
The Same Coal From the Same Mine all the Time
345-357 Grand Avenue
BUILDING SUPPLIES: Cement, Lime, Plaster, Brick, Sewer Pipe, Sand.

Frank L. DeMunn
Funeral Home
176 Court St. — Dial 2-8800

BRONXVILLE

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

Meats, Poultry
Provisions
and Sea Food
PONDFIELD MARKET, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Rd. — Tel. 0153-0154

WEIGHT — QUALITY — SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1473—1473 TUCKAHOE

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Rd. — Tel. 0717

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service, Storage, Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

BROOKLYN
See New York City

BUFFALO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 A. M.-2 P. M., except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
West Utica St., Near Delaware

MELDRUM BROS. SERVICE STATION
Batteries and Recharging — Lubrication and Tire Service
Recognized Products—Trained Men
Delaware and Amherst — Ri. 9764

E. A. MUCHOW, Florist
57 Allen Street — GA. 3994
FLOWERS
From Greenhouses to You
FOR EVERY OCCASION
Greenhouses at Clarence, N. Y.

Helen Weidt Shop
July Clearance Sale
DRESSES
$2.95 and $4.95 ..... Values to $12.95
Coltons $1.69 ..... Values to $2.95
Hats $1.69 ..... Values to $2.95
Open Mon., Fri., Sat. Evenings
1347 JEFFERSON AVE. — GA. 6097

GLOVERSVILLE

Williams & Dye Co.
Esso
Call Esso for it!
95 SOUTH MAIN STREET

ITHACA

Grace Quick Beauty Shop
For Appointment
Phone 2047
Specialists in Ladies' Hairstyles and the Marvelous Permanent. Specialists in Children's Hairdressing
405 College Avenue

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

JAMESTOWN

BIGELOW'S
You Never Pay More Here for Quality Goods
Jamestown's Big Store

KENMORE

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
18 LINCOLN BLVD. RI. 1220

Kenmore Haberdashery Inc.
2874 DELAWARE AVE.
Rugby Swim Suits
$1.00 up
Polo Shirts
59c up
Open Evenings Del. 0483

VACATION
FOR THE HOUSEKEEPER
buy homemade salads, baked beans, meat loaf, also large variety of cold cuts and cheese at
WERNER'S
3145 DELAWARE AVE. RI 2564

LARCHMONT

PAINTER DECORATOR
F. ULLMANN
45 Mayhew Avenue
Larchmont 2276
WORKMEN SKILLED IN ALL MEDIUMS
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN

ANNUALS - PERENNIALS
Sturdy Plants for Your Garden
Cut Flowers ● Designs ● Plants
Grant's Greenhouses
96 WEAVER STREET
TEL. LARCH. 81

Long Island

BALDWIN

R. A. STAHL
Jeweler and Optician
"Let us repair your Watches and Clocks. There is a Difference."
79 S. Grand Ave. FRpt 1614

SERVICE QUALITY CLEANNESS
OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

FAR ROCKAWAY

FOR
'blue coal'
or FUEL OIL
Call Far Rockaway 7-7434
Ask about our Budget Plan
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

Exclusive Agent for
Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

FLUSHING

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Independence 3-3743—9 to 12 a. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SALE!—*Entire Stock of*
SUMMER DRESSES
BLOUSES AND HATS
REDUCED FOR CLEARANCE
BOULEVARD SHOP
141-06 NORTHERN BLVD.
Closed Evenings Until Labor Day

Whitman's Auction Rooms
Incorporated
Furniture, Antiques, Works of Art, Pictures, Books, etc., Bought and Sold.
154-16-18 Northern Blvd.
Phone Flushing 9-1811

FOREST HILLS

Rugs Cleaned
Washed, Repaired, Stored
By Men Who Know and Love Rugs
Phone Bou. 8-5600 for Free Estimate
WE GO ANYWHERE
V. VARTABEDIAN & CO.
117-12 Queens Boulevard
Blvd. 8-1116 Est. 1926

Fred's Radio Shop
—Guaranteed Radio Repairs—
Queens Blvd. at Continental Ave.

FREEPORT

Sale of
Beach Wear and Bathing Suits
Reductions up to 33⅓%
CAROL GREEN'S
60 So. Main St. Phone Freeport 6160

Phone Freeport 4630
ALMA ELLYSON
BEAUTY SHOP
With Proper Care, Your Hair Can Be Lovely
87 So. Main St., Freeport
Over The Fair Shoppe
EST. 1894

ADOLPH LEVY & SON
FREEPORT — NEW YORK
Apparel for Men that means Good Appearance
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1225-M 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN *and* STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST HEMPSTEAD N Y

Marthe-Robet
5 MAIN STREET
SALE
Sportswear and Frocks
Reductions to 50%

Live Outdoors This Summer
Visit Our
SUMMER HOME SHOP
BLUMBERG'S
278 FRONT STREET Hempstead 7720

HUNTINGTON

Shop at Sears and Save
Sears
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

JACKSON HEIGHTS

RADIO REPAIRS and INSTALLATIONS
Made by FACTORY trained men using FACTORY methods and specified FACTORY PARTS.
RODERICK'S
The Oldest and Largest Radio Store in Jackson Heights
3741 82ND STREET
HA 9-5555

Hallett & Hallett, Inc.
Funeral Directors
HOWARD L. HALLETT, Director
THE HALLETT HOMESTEAD, Northern Blvd. at 147th St., Flushing. Fl. 9-0062-4036
THE HALLETT CHAPEL, 8-17 Astoria Blvd., Astoria. Astoria 8-0011-0012

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens
Prompt Deliveries
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8410

AMY COLE'S
QUEENS TAVERN, Inc.
79-11 Roosevelt Ave. HAv. 9-9395
Luncheon 35c and 50c, 11:30 to 3 p. m.
Afternoon Tea, 3 to 5 p. m.
Dinner 5 to 9 p. m., 75c-85c-$1.00
SOUTHERN HOME COOKING

Summer Picnic Gadgets
Electric Fans Sold and Repaired
Ask for it—we have it
S. RUBIN
8107 Northern Blvd. Hav. 9-0176

JAMAICA

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Real Estate and Mortgages
INSURANCE
in All Its Branches
170-23 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

PHONE REPUBLIC 9-0400
for Repairing—Remodeling and Dry Air Cold Storage
John
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-07 164 STREET

LYNBROOK

RED ROBIN
Good Wholesome Food
Refined Surroundings
Luncheon Daily 45c
Dinner week days 75c
Sunday 75c and 1.00
Bridge Parties, Clubs, Etc. Catered to
431 Merrick Road Ph. Lyn 6346
Lynbrook
3 BLOCKS WEST 5 CORNERS

JOHN WATTS
CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
87 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 8422

Frederick's Delicatessen
Roasted Chickens with Dressing and Gravy, 89c each and up
76 Atlantic Ave. Ph. Lyn. 635-R

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

FOR
'blue coal'
or FUEL OIL
Call Lynbrook 2777
Ask about our Budget Plan
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones | Patchogue 270 Port Jefferson 850

THIS and THAT SHOP
82 NORTH OCEAN AVE.
GIFTS OF QUALITY
where you will find
HAND-MADE FROCKS—SMOCKS
BEACH COATS—CHILDREN'S DRESSES
Gifts, Antique Glassware, Toys, and many Inexpensive things.
COME IN AND BROWSE AROUND

NEW YORK

Long Island

PATCHOGUE (Continued)

G. BRANDAU
18 SOUTH OCEAN AVENUE
HIGH GRADE MEATS
Extra Selected
FANCY POULTRY
S. & W. Canned Goods
DELIVERY SERVICE TEL. 104

PATCHOGUE—Sayville

Gertrude Burns
girdles lingerie brassieres negligees handbags handkerchiefs hats footwear sport duds millinery neckerchiefs
373 West Main — Sayville L. I.

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12:00 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LUCK & SCHMITT
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
BIRDS EYE
106-09 Jamaica Ave Rich. Hill 2-4001

Vick's Service Stations
TEXACO GAS
General Auto Repairs
TIRES—BATTERIES—IGNITION
Cor. 102nd Street and Atlantic Avenue
Phone VIRGINIA 7-4440

Super-Shell Gasoline
BASHE BROS., INC.
At Your Service Day or Night
102nd St. and 88th Ave. Cleveland 3-9792
111th St. and Atlantic Ave. Cleveland 3-9838

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your Insurance needs:—I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357, 8-2555

RICHMOND HILL Woodhaven

CHAS. FRIEDOPFER
Furniture
9206 Jamaica Avenue Vir. 7-1189—7-1190
Visit Our Maple Glen
25 Completely Furnished Maple Rooms

RIDGEWOOD

PLUMBING
HEATING
Gas and Oil Burners
Gas Refrigerators and Ranges
FRANK J. WIESMAN CO.
1110 CYPRESS AVENUE
RIDGEWOOD Hegeman 3-3111

Riverhead-Southampton

GEORGE D. COLYER
JEWELER
Diamonds—Watches—Jewelry
Silverware — Glassware Repairing and Remodeling
45 East Main Street, Riverhead, L. I.
Phone 2232

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3742
8 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Complete Optical Service
ALBERT SOOS
Optometrist
200 Sunrise Highway R. V. C. 1919
Telephone Rockville Center 7239
Telephone Rockville Center 7239

Marty's Beauty Center
Specialists
in Permanent Waving and Hair Dyeing
282 MERRICK ROAD

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York. Tel. BE. 3-8382
48 Rodney Place Tel Rockville Centre 3787

Vacuum Cleaner Washing Machine SERVICE
Wiring and Lighting
The Electric Shop
HARRY HOBBY, Mgr.
125 N. PARK AT GRAND ROCKVILLE CEN. 6429

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W ROY HALSEY, Manager
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW STREET MAMARONECK N Y

Mrs. M. Gunther
Featuring "VERA SMART" Lingerie
"HOSIERY AS YOU LIKE IT"
Blouses, Gloves and Girdles,
At Robert's Department Store
229 MAMARONECK AVENUE

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 5300-J
9-11 A. M. Daily, Except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
T. S. Trimmer Fuel Corp.
WILSON - ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
19 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 6-2800 Oak 2000

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON (Continued)

MATRIX SHOES
Sold at
Dave Weisberger Inc.
17 GRAMATAN AVENUE, MT. VERNON, N. Y.
Arch Built Shoes Sold at
1013 WESTCHESTER AVE.
BRANCH STORE—BRONX, N. Y.

Again NORGE *Leads*
REFRIGERATORS—GAS RANGES and OIL BURNERS
Architect Heating & Appliance Corp.
23 E. PROSPECT AVE., MT. VERNON
OAK. 4141 FAIRBANKS 4-0464
Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio, Proprietor
RECIRCLE VALET
Tel. Oakwood 9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray Schoen & Morgan, Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

Annesi
Shoe Repairing Shop
8 Oakley Ave., Cor. Gramatan
Phone OAKWOOD 9576

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

VOGEL'S SHOE CO.
86 Water Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

The C. F. S. Milk Co., Inc.
High Grade
MILK AND CREAM
DAIRY PRODUCTS
77 West St., Newburgh, N. Y.
TELEPHONE 1650

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 6078, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
SAVE $70 on a WESTINGHOUSE REFRIGERATOR
Sale of 1938 Floor Model Westinghouse Refrigerators
Regularly $269.50—Now 199.80
$10 down payment. Immediate delivery—monthly payments thereafter, 6.22

NEW ROCHELLE COAL AND LUMBER CO.
361 North Avenue, New Rochelle 1066
STYLE and DURABILITY
CLOTHES
for MEN and BOYS
BENJAMIN'S, Inc.
23 Mechanic St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Free Parking Space Opp.

Mid-Summer
CLEARANCE
10% to 30% Reductions
Corsets — Gloves — Hose
Bathing Suits
La Rose Shoppe
525 Main St. (Kresge Bldg.)

I. B. COHEN
507 Main Street
Featuring the best for
MEN AND BOYS
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
Dobbs and Stetson Hats
Nettleton Shoes

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
33 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx
SHOE SALE
Big Reductions
on all our
White Pumps and Oxfords

Fisher's Shoe Store
2968 Third Ave., near 153rd St.

Brooklyn
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Mon. Wed. Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
Rhoda's Beauty Parlor

All forms of beauty culture.
1770 Sheepshead Bay Road
Sheepshead 3-3065

FRED HERBST SONS
MORTICIANS
7501 Fifth Ave. 697 Third Ave.
85 Hanson Place
Tel. Shore Road 5-1600

John A. Olsen
Custom Tailor
Room 408 44 Court Street
CU. 6-1515 Moderately priced

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn (Continued)

DRESS UP YOUR DESSERTS AND SALADS WITH
KNOX
Sparkling
GELATINE
From SCHROEDER BROS.
VANDERVEER PARK MARKET
1397 Flatbush Ave. Mansfield 6-7020

Manhattan
DISPENSING
OPTICIANS
KOHNSTAMM--WOLFE
Incorporated
12 EAST 46TH STREET
(Between 5th and Madison)
NEW YORK CITY

THE FUNERAL CHURCH
A distinctive establishment . . . offering a dignified, suitable service at most moderate prices. Phone, day or night:
THE FUNERAL CHURCH, INC.
Broadway at 66th Street, N. Y.
TRafalgar 7-8200

FRANK E. CAMPBELL

Permanent Waving
Facials
LIZETTE L. BROWN
Circle 7-2385 117 West 57 St.

F. E. Holmes & Son
F. Irving Holmes
Funeral Home
141 and 143 SOUTH FIRST AVENUE
Mount Vernon Oakwood 9421
69 WEST 125TH ST., N. Y. C.
Tel. Harlem 7-0958

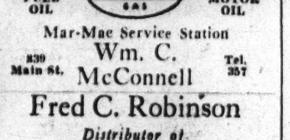
Staten Island

GREAT KILLS

Why put up any longer with endless furnace tending, uneven heat and the big expense of dirt and soot? Far cheaper now to have Oil-O-Matic than be without it. And you'll have the world's finest oil burner—175,000 in use.
WILLIAMS
OIL-O-MATIC
HEATING
Listed as Standard by Underwriters' Laboratories

Heating Efficiencies, Inc.
Springstead Building
Great Kills, Staten Island
Honeywood 6-1700 — 1701

NEW DORP



MORAVIAN FLORIST
Phone Dongan Hills 6-3714
2286 Richmond Road, New Dorp, S. I., N. Y.

PORT RICHMOND

H. & L. Service Station
NIELS LARSEN, Prop.
15 GROVE AVENUE, PORT RICHMOND
GAS—SUNOCO—OILS
Sunoco Mercury Made Motor Oils
Expert Greasing and Lubricating Service
Parking Phone Gib. 2-1539

TOMPKINSVILLE

A. MAZZUCCO
Meat Market
Poultry and Provisions
PHONE ST. GEORGE 7-1304
2 St. Paul's Avenue

PEEKSKILL

Emmadine Farms
Incorporated
Unexcelled Grade A Milk in Cream Top Bottles
Harrison and Phoenix Avenue
Peekskill, N. Y. Phone 2327
Ossining, N. Y. Enterprise 7007

AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
FUEL OIL MOTOR OIL
Mar-Mac Service Station
839 Main St. Wm. C. McConnell Tel. 357

Fred C. Robinson
Distributor of
KEYSTONE
Paints, Varnishes, etc.
14-16 Nelson Ave., Peekskill, N. Y.
PHONE 1387

PELHAM

TEL. PELHAM 2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
Paints—Hardware
Housefurnishings
Grass Seeds and Fertilizers
311 FIFTH AVENUE

BICYCLE GAS
Washing, $1.00
Indexed Lubrication, $1.00
Battery and Tire Service
MacDonald's Service Station
149 WOLF'S LANE, PELHAM, N. Y.
Free Delivery Service Ph. Pel. 2680

PORT CHESTER

LAST WEEK
MANHATTAN SHIRT SALE
$1.65 to $2.65
Were $2.00 to $3.50
I. GOLDBERG, SON
29-31 North Main St. Tel. 718

NEW YORK

PORT CHESTER (Continued)

FRANK L. ROCKEY, Hardware
NORGE
Builds-In Modern
Norge 1937 Home Appliances
Ranges, Washing Machines
See the Norge national advertisements in the Weekly Magazine Section July 24.
129-131 N. MAIN STREET

POUGHKEEPSIE

LUCKEY PLATT & CO.
Midsummer
FURNITURE SALE
Shop now — make for yourself the home that you've always wanted—and save while you're doing it.

MAZOLA
FRUITS — VEGETABLES
CANNED GOODS
MEATS
B & M FOOD MARKET
Phone 6100 Free Delivery

Form a Good Habit
by shopping at the
French Pastry Shop
Restaurant — Bakery
Home Made French Ice Cream
370 Main Street S. A. Frank Co.

Starting July 26
MID-SEASON RUG and FURNITURE SALE
The Wallace Co

ROCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Culver 3270
9 A. M.-12 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TOURISTS
or
Your Out-of-Town Guests
will enjoy our homelike atmosphere
Edith Ellis
38 EAST AVENUE
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That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
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Gas—Oil—Lubrication

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The Fashion Center of Utica
COATS $16.95 to $139
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STANLEY THEATER BUILDING
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Etchings—
We take pleasure in presenting to discriminating Westchester, an exhibit of noteworthy etchings — including color block prints, and aquatints—from the famous
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Included is some really fine work by American and European etchers, diversified in subject matter and technique. All are signed originals. Many prints of outstanding quality are priced from six to twenty-five dollars.
Visitors welcome daily, and every evening until nine-thirty.
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Legs of Genuine Spring Lamb 25c lb.
Fancy and Staple Groceries
Fancy Fruits and Fresh Vegetables
Dairy and Delicatessen
15 Mamaroneck Avenue
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FREE DELIVERY SERVICE

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON

If your hair isn't becoming to you, you should be coming to us!
BEAUTY SERVICE 50c
PERMANENTS $5 up
201 S. LEXINGTON AVE. Tel 10463 W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

NORGE
Rollator refrigeration
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135 E. POST ROAD—W. P. 9595

Carhart Beauty Salon
(Over 25 Years' Experience)
PERMANENT WAVES
to suit all kinds of hair.
Expert Man Barber
Permanents from $5.00 up
Dr. Parker's Method
277 MAMARONECK AVE. W. P. 5822

CLEARANCE SALE
Of Better Summer Dresses
Cottons — Shantungs — Prints
Phyllis Jane
17 Mamaroneck Ave. Tel. W. P. 7090
Other Phyllis Jane Shops in Yonkers and Port Chester

Easy Washers
priced from $49.95
Very Easy Terms
Authorized Sales and Service
RAY KLINE INC.
75 MAMARONECK AVENUE W. P. 2012

Summer Clearance Sale
IS IN FULL SWING
Big values in All Departments
STONE'S CLOTHES SHOP
199 Main Street W. P. 1279

V Visit our Soda Fountain
V Get acquainted with our Toiletries Dept. featuring Elizabeth Arden, Dorothy Gray, Yardley, Lentheric, Matchabelli, Pierre.
Harry A. Reynolds Pharmacy
91 Mamaroneck Ave. W. P. 8656

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
R. Young Bros. Coal Co., Inc.
206 Ferris Ave. Phone 5780

YONKERS

PIERPOINT'S MARKET
119 New Main Street
Tel. Yonkers 2575-2576
The BEST in MEAT - FISH and POULTRY
Ask about our Specials Wed. Fri. and Sat.

DE ROBERTS
47 Main Street Tel. Yon 6475

Experts in Permanent Waving and All Branches of Beauty Culture
Special Dept. for Kiddies' Haircutting

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Cartoons of the Week

—Bishop in St. Louis Star-Times
Rivaling the Northern Lights

—Eldermail in Washington Post
Throwing Out the Life Line

—Donahey in Cleveland Plain Dealer
Time to Change That Tune!

—© 1937 Ding, New York Herald Tribune
The Late but Welcome Arrival

—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch
Also Going Places

Sunbonnet Sue

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

'An Ark of Bulrushes'

When Moses' mother sought to save her child from the effects of the cruel decree of Pharaoh that every new-born son should be drowned in the Nile, we read in our Common Version that she placed the infant in "an ark of bulrushes" (Exod. 2:3).

The Hebrew word translated "ark" is the same that is used to describe the famous ark constructed by Noah at the time of the flood. It is interesting to notice, however, that the term here rendered "bulrushes" was the usual name given in those days to the papyrus reed, which grew profusely near the Nile, and from which the ancients obtained a species of paper, though it was also employed for making "baskets, or light boats, or canoes" (McNeile: Commentary on Exodus, p. 7).

It appears that here these papyrus reeds were woven together to form a rude cradle which was made watertight "with slime (or rather bitumen) and with pitch" (Exod. 2:3).

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Transparent Garment Bags

A young dressmaker has made and sold from door to door a number of transparent garment bags made of an oiled silk material which is almost as transparent as cellophane. These bags for the clothes closet allow the contents of the bag to be plainly seen, thus avoiding fumbling about in gloomy garment bags for one's clothing. They are also dust-proof and moisture-proof, and are bound in bright-colored tape, with a zipper opening at the top and side. She makes them in various lengths and charges accordingly.—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

For the Scrapbook

Politeness

There is no policy like politeness, since a good manner often succeeds where the best tongue has failed.—Magoon.

Education

The first thing education teaches you is to work alone.—Trader Horn.

Superstition

Superstition is not, as has been defined, an excess of religious feeling, but a misdirection of it, an exhausting of it on vanities of man's devising.—Whately.

Fear

Superstition is a senseless fear of God; religion the intelligent and pious worship of the Deity.—Cicero.

Sympathy

Next to love, sympathy is the divinest passion of the human heart.—Burke.

Liberty

Liberty is not merely a privilege to be conferred; it is a habit to be acquired.—Lloyd George.

Glory

The only glory most of us have to hope for is the glory of being normal.—Katherine Fullerton Gerould.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

The magazine Business Week offers this timely tip regarding young graduates:

ABC DE FGH FDIH CGHA JKK

JKHLF MBKKHNH NLJOPJFHE

MJA NB BPF JAO ODEMBTHL

FGH IJLQHF TJKPH BR FGH

MBAAHMFDBAE FGHS'TH IJOH.

Factual Figuring

To the number of letters in the name of the most northwestern of the United States —— add the number of letters in the name of its capital city ——; subtract the number of states which border this State ——; multiply by the number of letters in the large river which forms a part of the State's southern boundary ——; and divide by the number of letters in the name of the State located directly south of this State ——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

Here's a chance to PLAY in the BAND, or to change PLAY to BAND. It can be done in 7 moves—or fewer?

What Was the Speed?

A boy was rowing a boat upstream. He had proceeded exactly one mile when a block of wood he had been carrying was dropped overboard. The boy continued rowing upstream at the same rate for 10 minutes. Then, without loss of time, he turned back. The block of wood was found at the point from which he had started rowing. What was the speed of the current?

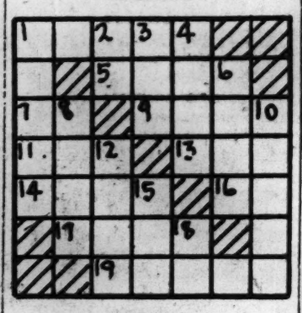
Cities and What They Are Famous For

Can you tell what these 10 cities are famous for? The first has been checked as usual by way of example:

1	Detroit	seaside resort
2	Hollywood	beans
3	New York	automobiles
4	Denver	flour
5	Atlantic City	rubber
6	Pittsburgh	skyscrapers
7	Waterbury	aerial pictures
8	Chicago	U. S. Mint
9	Minneapolis	steel
10	Akron	stockyards

(Answers appear on this page.)

Crossword Puzzle



Across
1 Leaf of a corolla
5 Verbal
7 Musical note
9 Harvest
11 Reposed
13 Owing and demandable
14 Irish-Gaelic
16 Accomplished
17 Rescue
18 A fresh set

Down
1 Analyze a word
2 Preposition
3 Part of a circle
4 Rendered fat
6 Noisy
8 Spikes of corn
10 A plant
12 Former Russian ruler
15 First woman
18 Hebrew word for God

(Answers Among Advertisements)

Daily Anecdote

"—of Carrollton"

On that memorable Fourth of July, 1776, each signer of the American Declaration of Independence knew that his signature on that celebrated document spelled his doom if rebellion against the mother country failed.

As Charles Carroll stepped up to sign his name, his associates began to whisper among themselves. "There are several Charles Carrolls in America," they said, "and so if punishment comes he has a chance to escape, while we have none."

Presently the murmur reached his ear, whereupon he turned back instantly to the table and completed his signature in a way that identified him without question.

That is the story behind that unique signature: "Charles Carroll of Carrollton."

Quotation for Today

THE wisdom of life is to do a thing and have done with it. Try to do the best, rightest thing you can, but then, leave it.—BROOKE HERFORD.

Bagpiper Fountain, Berne, Switzerland

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Ethel R. Adamson, Long Beach, California

Brevities

Cotton Ginners' Journal: With some people you spend the evening; with others you invest it.

Definition of a Blotter: Something you look for while the ink dries.

In Lighter Vein

Not a Sparrow Shall Bathe

Captain: "What's the matter, Murphy?"

Park Policeman: "It's Mrs. Dinwiddie who donated the bird bath to the park, sir. She called me to say that it wasn't to be used by sparrows!"

On Every Hand

The stump orator was attempting to raise the crowd to a pitch of enthusiasm.

"What," he bawled, "do we see on every hand?"

"Four fingers and a thumb," came a voice.—Edinburgh Dispatch.

If and When a Lawyer Gives

"I am glad that I am not a lawyer. They have to use such involved language. Now, when a man like you or me gives an orange to another, all he says is 'Here is an orange' and the matter is finished. If a lawyer gives an orange, he says, 'Herewith I make over to you all interest, demands, and rights on this fruit, its peel, juice, pulp, and pips. You have full authority to bite, cut, squeeze, or press it, or to give to to a further owner, with or without peel, juice, pulp, or pips.'"—Aftonbladet, Stockholm.

He Ought to Know

The telephone rang in the guest's room. The hotel desk clerk was on the wire. "Good morning, sir," was his cheery greeting. "It's exactly 8 o'clock—and time to get up."

"Yeah?" grunted the sleepy guest. "What for?"

The clerk was taken back. "Don't ask me," he returned. "You're the one who left word to be awakened at this hour."

"What kind of a reason is that?" the guest shouted. "After all, who am I?"

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Verbal Drawing

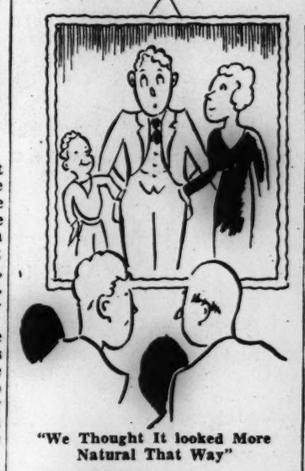
A player thinks of an object which he undertakes to have the company draw by his describing the lines to be made. He does not name the object, nor any part of it which might give a clue as to what it is; but when his description is finished, he tells the scorekeeper—secretly, of course—what he intended to describe.

When the player finishes, the others write under their pictures what they think they are. At the close of the game, the person who can identify the greatest number of the drawings he has made from lines described by others is the winner.

"Two slightly curved lines, parallel, connected at the end by rounded lines; in the center of the curve, a line like a question mark, the base resting on the curved lines drawn first." This is intended to describe a coat-hanger.

Good things to describe are a stool; a book; a light-globe; a written word; a pencil; a string of beads; a cup or anything else which the speaker thinks he can direct the players o draw by telling them to make lines to the right, the left, upward, at right angles, etc.—Vora 3., Portland, Ore.

Jest a Minute



"We Thought It looked More Natural That Way"

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Now is the time when all alert college graduates can go out and discover the market value of the connections they've made.

Factual Figuring: 10 (Washington) plus 7 (Olympia) minus 2 (Idaho, Ore.) times 7 (Columbia) divided by 6 (Oregon) equals 20.

Letter Changing: Play, pray, bray, bran, bean, bead, bend, band.

What Was the Speed? 6 miles an hour.

Cities and Their Products: Detroit—automobiles; Hollywood—moving pictures; New York—skyscrapers; Denver—U. S. Mint; Atlantic City—seaside resort; Pittsburgh—steel; Waterbury—brass; Chicago—stockyards; Minneapolis—flour; Akron—rubber.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

For the Birds' Sake

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Detroit

In Bloomfield Hills there is a beautifully landscaped home whose owner is known for the meticulous care devoted to his shrubbery and lawns. However, neighbors have been puzzled this summer to note that a conspicuous evergreen tree which failed to survive the winter is permitted to remain in the lawn, detracting considerably from the beauty of the place.

Overcome by curiosity, one neighbor paused to ask the gardener why the tree was not removed. The gardener shook his head and laughed. "Well sir," he said, "I told the boss early in the spring that that tree was dead. He told me to take it out and replace it; but just as he turned to walk away, a little bird flew out of it. He went over, poked around, and called to me, pointing into the foliage. 'See here,' he said, 'that song sparrow has got ahead of us. Let her hatch her eggs and raise her brood before you disturb the tree.'

"Well, I saw to it that she wasn't disturbed; and three or four weeks ago her little birds learned to fly, and departed. I told the boss I was going to remove the tree next day. He was leaving town on a trip. Next morning he called me; long distance, all the way from New York. 'I wanted to get hold of you early,' he said. 'I went out to look at that tree, and a new bird has built a nest in it now. So leave the tree alone, if it takes the rest of the summer.'

"So that's how it is. But we'll get it out sometime before the birds nest next spring."

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Improper Withdrawal of Vote

Question: Recently at one of our meetings, there was a vote by ballot, with the presiding officer voting. The result was a tie. The president settled the question by telling which way she had voted, and asking that her vote be withdrawn. This, however, does not seem to me quite just to her. How should such a question be settled?

Answer: The action of the chairman was improper. After the result of a vote has been announced, it is too late for anyone either to vote or to withdraw his vote. Furthermore, if the chairman's vote should be against the motion, the action in withdrawing that vote, if such action were allowed, would be the same as voting contrary to his judgment, since a tie vote is a lost vote. If the chairman voted "No" and the result were a tie if the chairman's vote could then be withdrawn, it would make the result affirmative.

Obviously in such case, permitting the chairman to withdraw a vote after it had been cast would cause a result contrary to the actual wish of those voting.

Odds and Ends

New Water Diversion

An increased demand on public water supplies is being attributed to the air conditioning of buildings.

Protection

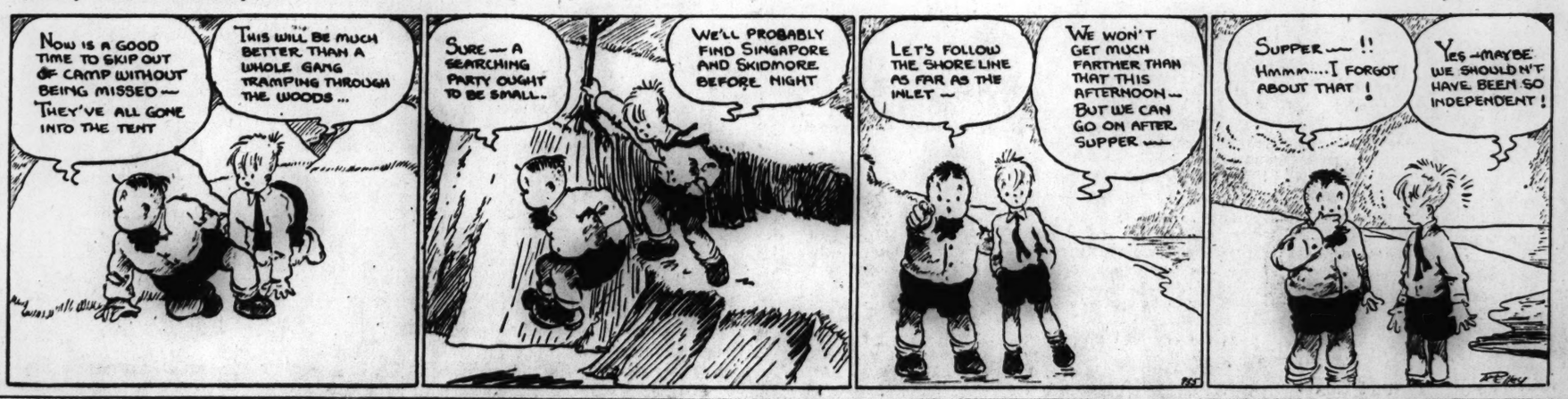
Chemists have now contrived a means of mildew-proofing for fabrics.

Corn in the South

Corn now occupies a greater land area than cotton in the South.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Searching Party Overlooks an Important Item*

By LE PELLEY


NOW IS A GOOD TIME TO SKIP OUT OF CAMP WITHOUT BEING MISSED — THEY'VE ALL GONE INTO THE TENT
THIS WILL BE MUCH BETTER THAN A WHOLE GANG TRAMPING THROUGH THE WOODS ...
SURE — A SEARCHING PARTY OUGHT TO BE SMALL..
WE'LL PROBABLY FIND SINGAPORE AND SKIDMORE BEFORE NIGHT
LET'S FOLLOW THE SHORE LINE AS FAR AS THE INLET —
WE WON'T GET MUCH FARTHER THAN THAT THIS AFTERNOON — BUT WE CAN GO ON AFTER SUPPER —
SUPPER — !! Hmmm.... I FORGOT ABOUT THAT !
YES — MAYBE WE SHOULDN'T HAVE BEEN SO INDEPENDENT !

The Adventures of Waddles—*Captain Bill Arrives*

By THE HAGERS

ONE DAY I WALKED OUT ON THE QUAY, SCANNED THE HORIZON; PRESENTLY
A SCHOONER, WITH A TUG ESCORT, CAME INTO VIEW AND MADE FOR PORT.
I HEARD HER LOOSE THE ANCHOR CHAIN. WHY, COULD IT BE THE NANCY JANE?
A DINGHY LEFT HER. WHAT A THRILL! THERE IN THE STERN SAT CAPTAIN BILL!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Without Benefit of Brimstone

RETURNING from Alaska, a priest tells the Associated Press that missionaries in the frozen wastes beyond the Arctic Circle have learned to avoid preaching sermons about the orthodox conception of hell lest the Eskimos decide they would like to go there to keep warm.

Perhaps there was a time when news of this sort would have been blazoned by writers of the more lurid school as an evidence of the breakdown of religion in the Far North. Today it is not likely to be taken quite so seriously. The fact is that ministers of many congregations have noted some time since a declining effectiveness in the fire-and-brimstone preaching of the old-time revivalist.

Men and women have come to be ruled less by fear in their religious thinking and are more than ever convinced that a God of love could never be intent on a fiery vengeance by the destruction of his own creation. The effort to depict either hell or heaven in material terms has fallen into obvious unsatisfactoriness. The prospect of dancing forever on a sea of glass and twanging a golden harp amounts in the last analysis to a definition of sublime boredom.

The intelligent person is continually in search of affirmative rather than merely negative forces and rules of conduct. And more reasonable than eternal damnation is the concept that we continually make our own heaven or hell in degree as the natural consequence of our acts.

The more effective influences in bettering men's lives today are those which point a goal and a method. Fear may keep people from doing wrong but it takes something higher to inspire them to do right. Love for his fellow man and gratitude for the Providence that has placed him in a universe of opportunity are strong pulls in this direction.

Topping Tennis

RARE must be the American whose national pride did not get a little lift from the victory of the United States in the finals of inter-zone Davis Cup matches. For in defeating Germany the American team went to vantage in the campaign to bring the cup back for its first visit in ten years. A British team weakened by the loss of champion Fred Perry is not expected to offer as stern a battle as did Germany.

But national pride is a small thing beside the satisfaction furnished by the splendid sport and sportsmanship of the American-German matches. "The best Davis Cup match I have ever seen" was Tilden's description of the Budge-von Cramm match.

Germany had come from behind when Heinrich Henkel beat Bryan Grant in the morning and Baron von Cramm after seven years of fruitless campaigning for the Davis Cup, saw only a lanky redhead from California between him and success. He rose to new heights and more than once came within a game of victory. In the final minutes Budge himself had to play like the champion he is to win.

Could any feat of military prowess testify better to the physical and mental stamina of men than five sets of ding-dong tennis fighting such as Budge and von Cramm came through? How small do claims of racial or nationalistic superiority appear beside the courage, honor and self-control that such a match demands, qualities every nationality displays and in which every nation may take more than a national pride. For tennis such as this brings out the best in men.

Learning the Hard Way

SUSPENSION of steamboat service on the old Fall River Line as the result of a strike by dissatisfied crews is a victory for neither side. Opponents of the C. I. O. are crowing that the strikers have killed the goose that laid the golden egg. That assumption seems far-fetched because the goose had just about made its last honk, anyway. The line was to have been abandoned at the end of the season for lack of business.

Some contend that this strike against a hard-pressed concern typifies labor's unstatesmanlike leadership. They may be right in assuming that the C. I. O. failed to take into account the company's financial condition. This point would carry more weight if impartial observers had reason to believe that the management was equally as solicitous of the workers' welfare. Anyone familiar with the corporate history of the Fall River Line's parent company, now in receivership, has reason to question how much responsibility the management has shown toward its stockholders and workers in the past. All this, however, is simply a case of the pot calling the kettle black. The trouble is employers and workers too often refuse to meet each other halfway.

Those who contend that suspension of the steamboat line offers labor an object lesson may be making too much of a hollow show of independence on the part of the company officials. Meeting extremes with extremes rather than trying to find a common basis for conciliation is a blind approach to labor disputes. Unreasonable adamancy on either side usually reacts against both sides.

Senate Leadership

THE close vote in the Democratic caucus to choose a successor to Senator Robinson has blown away the speculations of those who affected to see in the contest some portent for the future of the New Deal. In whatever sense it was a struggle between left and right wings of the Democrats, it appears to have been settled by one vote on the more radical side.

But no one would call Senator Barkley a radical in the usual meaning of the word. Like Senator Robinson he is first of all a party man. Although holder of a union card he is not regarded as primarily a representative of labor. In his own state he is supported also by business and conservative elements of the community. At the same time his record as a New Dealer is almost unmarred by criticism or revolt. This is not wholly due to a strong sense of party; Mr. Barkley's own convictions go in the same direction. As keynoter in the last Democratic national convention Senator Barkley was spokesman for himself as well as his party when he said:

> In this age of infinite complexity, of mutual dependence of community on community, state on state and nation on nation, all responsible governments must enlarge their field of activity and supervision to the end that the weak may be protected from the strong and rapacious and the approximation of justice among all classes may be secured.

He appeared to speak from the heart also when he pointed out that the Supreme Court had blocked both national and state power to protect the people by legislation such as minimum wage laws and when he called for a new definition of interstate commerce, saying:

> Like the wind, it goeth where it listeth, and you can no more divide this nation into forty-eight airtight and watertight economic compartments than you can parcel off the heavens to control the winds or the rains.

Since that time the Supreme Court has appeared to agree with the new Senate leader. And now that it has removed much of the feeling that lay behind the plan for adding younger justices, it would be well to recall another statement by Senator Barkley:

> If in the future further amendment should become necessary to enable the people to work out their destiny and protect their fundamental rights, or to overcome some archaic interpretation never intended by its framers, I doubt not that the people will face that duty with the same calm intelligence which has guided them in the past.

Clarifying the Patman Act

THE Federal Trade Commission in its four decisions interpreting the Robinson-Patman law has done much to lift a weight of uncertainty from the American business community. A recent survey by this newspaper disclosed that uncertainty was the chief negative effect of this legislation, which, though called one of the most revolutionary business measures of the last decade, was actually an amendment to the Clayton anti-trust law, and aimed to prevent discrimination among purchasers of like quantity and grade of goods. Many big distributors, who had been using vast buying power to exact special concessions, were called upon to abandon these practices.

The rub, however, has been that no one knew whether the Federal Trade Commission would administer this act in such a way as merely to outlaw cut-throat competition or whether it would establish such a rigid enforcement policy that business would be placed in a strait-jacket of taboos. The four decisions this week by the Commission have formed a nucleus for accumulating precedents that will immeasurably clarify the law.

That in itself is important, but much more important is the fact these decisions disclosed that the Commission is not going to administer this law in such a manner as to penalize or hamper the legitimate operations of the big distributors. In other words the Commission has not interpreted this act to be an anti-chain store measure as it was widely held to be at its adoption. In two instances the commission found that companies had granted price differences not justified by costs. In two other instances it was found that the differences in cost warranted differences in prices.

The Robinson-Patman law specifically provides for price differentials if it can be shown that the size of the order, the factor of transportation or any other element of cost justifies a special price to a certain buyer. Consequently there is nothing extraordinary in the Commission's permitting these differences in price. But the fear of the big distributors was that the commission might interpret the act with an anti-bigness bias.

Business men may now proceed more confidently in asking and granting price differentials that represent legitimate savings in costs. On the other hand they have received a warning against venturing too far. All in all the decisions appear to represent a constructive orientation of a measure, which at its inception was viewed by many economists as the effort of a pressure group to run the "big fellow" out of business, thereby depriving the consumer of the price savings of big-scale distribution.

Making It Official

Book News of the Day

FOR the P. G. Wodehouse public, the summer hasn't come in until his annual warm weather contribution appears. This year it is a group of seven short stories, taking title from the opening tale, THE CRIME WAVE AT BLANDINGS (New York: Doubleday, Doran. $2). We marvel again how Wodehouse can take the most worn of gags—the turning of the worm—and evolve something fresh out of it, thanks to an authentic characterization of Clarence, the ninth earl of Emsworth. By means of a childish air rifle, the earl regains standing as lord of his acres, in fact as well as in name.

Consider the Wodehouse picture of those acres: "ancient battlements, smooth green lawns, rolling parkland, majestic trees, well-bred bees and gentlemanly birds." That is the way the playful Pelham leads us gently into a subject, with phrases to which we have been so accustomed that we are lulled into helpless targets when he begins to shoot the little Wodehouse barbs characteristic of well-bred bees and gentlemanly birds—phrases that only he could invent, coming after four clichés that thousands of writers can pen without thinking.

"The Medicine Girl" derives much of its fun from the fact that a woman can be young and witty and still a physician. It is as if Wodehouse looked through Punch, made note of the stock caricatures, and then presented them to us as old friends in new guises, twice welcome because they always make unpredictable remarks. This is a pleasant relief in summer from stories and movies in which any reader and spectator with an I. Q. above forty-five can foretell, almost word for word, what the characters are going to say. Of course, this is asking a good deal, and mostly we are satisfied to swing a hammock in a shady spot or drowse in the darkened and delightfully cooled theater, opening one eye at intervals to make sure that Charley Chan's son looks as brash as he sounds.

"Buried Treasure," the third of the stories, is a priceless remodeling of the staple Hollywood tale of the young man who made good and carried off the daughter of the properly proud owner of the finest moustache to be found in all Norfolk. The youth was in search of inspiration for a new film cartoon character, an inspiration which he had every reason to believe lurked beneath the tropical luxuriousness of his prospective father-in-law's "face furs." There can be no discounting in this place of the thrills of that hunt and the finding of something better than expected. There are four more of Wodehouse's confections—he is like the French chef who could make a masterpiece out of some familiar article of food that most cooks would reduce to something unpalatable to contemplate. E. C. S.

Estopped

Lesson in Mowing

IT WAS the morning after a Town Meeting and, as usual, Mr. Dennis Mulcahy was disgruntled. For the foolish things that such meetings did, in defiance of all reason! Transplanting cabbages in his kitchen garden, he mumbled to himself, thinking of brave arguments he might have made. He shook his gray head and marshaled shrewd points he might have brought up. And when Aloise Hoffman came through the back gate, and across Willow Run murmuring in the summer sunshine, he was ready enough to sit on the bench under the pear tree and mourn with him. For Aloise, too, had been on the losing side.

"But a fine speech you made," he consoled. "I wish I had the gift. A fine training ye had for it, in the barberin'. But when I talk I lose me temper, and when I lose me temper I sputter." He wagged his head sadly. "They don't be needing a new school, Aloise."

"Yah. So I dell them." Mr. Hoffman poked cheerfully at the turf with his cane. "But they got it."

"You take that old school," said Mr. Mulcahy doggedly, "and it's a good school yet. Whin was it we built that?"

"In '93. Somewhere I got the records still." Mr. Hoffman chuckled. "That was a good committee, Dennis. You and me, and old George Gardner and Ed Thompson. You remember the fun we had building it?"

"I do that. And a good school it was and is. But nowadays there does be queer idees abroad, about air conditioning, and sanitary blackboords, and indirect lighting. So down it comes and up goes a new one that'll look like old Pat Joyce's boot shop witha flat roof. I dinnaw," mourned Mr. Mulcahy, "what we're coming to."

He listened, in a gentle Celtic twilight, while Aloise chuckled over memories, and watched absently his grandson mowing the patch beyant the garden. A job he was making of it, too. Small John—he was six foot and better—had rippling tanned shoulders; he wore a singlet and a white hat with one of these stained glass windys in the brim; and he mowed, Mr. Mulcahy thought critically, as though he was afther driving a hin out of a thicket. A sweet swing he had, but 'twas all wrong. Like iverything else. There you were—for there he was, through high school and all, and he knew no more of mowing than a wild Indian of the woods.

"Jawn!" called Mr. Mulcahy dangerously.

Small John grinned, wiped his forehead. He winked at Mr. Hoffman as Mr. Mulcahy strode across the lawn and took the scythe from him.

"What way is that to be mowing? Look, now. Keep the heel of the blade down, ye see? It's mowing ye are, not sweeping a barn floor. Like this. D'ye see?"

"You show 'em, Gramp."

And Mr. Mulcahy swung into it. Doubtfully, for he hadn't handled a snathe for twenty years, since he gave up the horses, and his son, Big John, bought the truck for the masonry. Could he do it still? Keep the heel down, the blade level, swing for the hips, keep your back straight. Glory be, he had it still! And as the blade hissed sweetly through the tall grass, and his feet took up the remembered trudging rhythm, the crumpled scroll of Mr. Mulcahy's thought became smooth. Ah, this was good! The stubble was crisp under his feet. He laid his windrows even. He turned one neat corner, and another. He came back down the short stretch, his gnarled hands easy on the nibs, his breath even. And Small John, looking ruefully at his own ragged swathes, tipped the white hat with the stained glass window in the brim.

"Ye see? Now do you the same." And Mr. Mulcahy went back to the pear tree's shade and Aloise. "They don't," he said, "be learnin' them anything, these days."

"Maybe," said Mr. Hoffman comfortably, "they learn other things. You could run a truck at John's age, no?"

"There was no trucks, thim days."

"And now there is no mowing. A good time, Dennis, we had with that building. You remember? They wanted something that looked like a barn, and we give them something modern, with a porch, and stucco over it, and a liddle balcony mit a flagstaff? That was your idea."

"It was." And Mr. Mulcahy guffawed suddenly and slapped his knee. "D'ye remember, Aloise, that old George Gardner didn't like it at all? And that he wanted a stove in ivery room, instead of a furnace?"

He tilted his hat, watched Small John try for that easy swing from the hips. Ah, well! To every generation, maybe, its own skills, its own ways.

"Well, I dinnaw," he murmured comfortably. D. C.

North . . South . . East . . West

Canada's Western Front

By Frank L. Perrin

VANCOUVER, B. C.

HERE two horizons seem to meet. Receding, apparently, as we sight the waters of Vancouver's almost landlocked harbor, are the prairies, mountains and forests. We have come down from the north and east in company, nearly all the way since we bid adieu to Mount Robson, with the turbid, rollicking, laughing waters of the Fraser River. It was not a river, really, when it first challenged us. It was a stream a tall boy might have waded had he dared to bear the cold of the snow water which flows in July as well as in April. But as creeks and waterfalls and conspiring tributary rivulets added their mite to the Fraser it grew and grew until it bore upon it in its lower reaches hundreds of rafts of fir logs on the way to saw mills, and vagrant bundles of telegraph and telephone poles cut from the dense woods along the way.

But here, at last, the waters of the Pacific emerge calmly and yet voraciously to meet and absorb, if need be, many rivers like the boasting and rather cocksure Fraser. It was the big boy in school for the first day, but quite submissive when it got to town. Here, surrounded by majestic hills, is a haven in which ships from the seven seas find refuge. It is a snug harbor, with a traditional welcome. Years ago, though not so many after all, Vancouver's prestige as outpost port-of-call in the Oriental trade was threatened by a fledgling farther to the north, the ambitious Prince Rupert, favorite godchild of an empire builder of the first decade of the new century. But that was not to be. An historic sea disaster wrote, for the moment at least, finis to the alluring dream of Vancouver's northern rival.

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During the last seven or eight years, despite somewhat unfavorable world conditions, the city's growth has been steady. Ahead, unless present plans miscarry, is outlined a most ambitious program of development. This will affect, particularly, new residential and recreational areas. English capital, possibly seeking a refuge from increasing tax burdens at home, is being invested here in what would seem to be wisely conceived plans for building. New bridges are being constructed, roads and streets widened, and natural beauties enhanced but not distorted.

It may be that in a desire to estimate, appraise and evaluate people somewhat more than superficially, one admittedly generously disposed may be inclined to become fickle. Because of this inconstancy one quite naturally thinks and speaks generously and approvingly of those with whom he happens at the moment to be associating. That may explain why the people of Vancouver have, as I knew they would on this second visit here, recaptured their former standing in my category of friends and neighbors. There are no border lines of country, race or creed in the illimitable regions of companionship, fellowship and sincere esteem. A moment ago, over the telephone, I talked with a man we met seven years ago. We were on the boat trip from Prince Rupert to Vancouver, and had been assigned to the same table en route. When he finally "discovered" me over the telephone today and made certain of the identity of the speaker at the other end, he laughed. Just why, I do not know. But I had rather he laughed than cried. Maybe there was some lingering pleasant memory.

Some of my otherwise absolutely honest friends here tell interesting but almost impossible fish stories. It is an unfair advantage to take of one who has no way of putting them upon proof. The habit of listening politely has its disadvantages. These men always say, "When you come again we must go fishing." And then they enthusiastically spin their yarns. Some day, even at this great distance, I may double back upon my tracks and accept their carelessly proffered invitation.

* * *

Vancouver's new City Hall is its pride and joy. It was built, economically I am told, at a time when such an accomplishment was thought impossible. In its spacious chambers, it is said, a needed reform has been worked through a changed environment and a cleansed atmosphere. The old political ring has been broken, despite selfish efforts to reweld and restore it to power. There has been no political revolution so far as the people themselves are able to see, but a purging and cleansing within. It is a strong and quite convincing argument in support of the theory of environmentalists—those who believe that in improved association and environment lies the solution of our social problems.

These problems press hard for thoughtful and charitable consideration here. Young men and women from the Orient are keen and alert competitors in sharing the opportunities offered in schools and colleges, in trade, and in service. They bring to their new homes, and to the homes which their children call their own, a new outlook upon life. For the most part they have voluntarily closed the door upon their past.

The Wide Horizon

Is Washington Remote?

By Frederick Brooks Noyes

A PLAYFUL phrase from a terse pen reads, "When you go southward from New York or northward from Charleston, you leave public opinion behind you. No such thing is known in Washington." A balance might be struck from another outstanding columnist. "The pressure of public opinion in Washington is like the pressure of the atmosphere, you can't see it, but it is sixteen pounds to the square inch, none the less." The pathetic way the American Capital settles down, after each national crisis, verifies both comments. The well-worn legend that Washington has no other standard than the fear of public opinion, will always be a matter of speculation. And it is just here that we catch a glimpse of the groove that is cut between the nation's capital and the nation itself.

Though its name appears in large type on the front page, every day, the debate still continues, "Is Washington remote?" Its detached position has been immensely interesting to foreigners. The city is a great work of art and a great piece of life, yet one often questions whether it reflects the nation, in either capacity, or, on the other hand, whether the nation holds Washington's image in its own art and life. Though behind all the impressive architecture one feels the dignity and value of everything national, the very place seems, at the same time, separated from everyday existence. Also, one wonders how much meaning there is in the surmise, now and then, that "Washington has heard from the country."

The size of a nation makes all the difference.

What takes place in London invariably engages the attention and even personal concern of everyone in the British Isles. What occurs in Paris only excites the interest of Parisians. The United States is so large a country that Washington seems remote. Besides, the average American dearly loves to think things out for himself.

* * *

If you stop overnight in a small village in the United States, you will be brought nearer to the heart of the nation than in Washington. A tourist may go to Washington and resolutely refuse to be dazzled with the stock "sights." He may mingle with the crowds in railway stations and parks, in order to steer some conversation and discover public opinion, but he will be rewarded with no disclosure. The people he meets, a cross-section of the country, will talk about the acute race problem of the city, the low price for potatoes received by the farmers of the "East shore" in Virginia, the new "had check law," or "tenant land law," which Congress has passed for the District of Columbia, the peculiar organization and operation of the "city-state" government. He will be reminded that the taxpayers furnish the streets on which the government buildings are erected, and that taxation without representation seems to prevail.

After "crashing the gate" of public opinion, the casual tourist will find it impossible to summarize. Although the temptation is irresistible to talk about the hopeless remoteness of the Capital, we are held in check by Dumas' saying, "All generalizations are dangerous, including this one."

Experience has taught us all, even though we are tyros, that government is the most complex of subjects, and we need to be cautious in analyzing it. There is a mixed appeal as one looks at the statues of Davis and Lee in the Capitol and the statues of Grant and Meade on the "Mall." The two widely parted currents, into which the main stream of political thought and sentiment has divided, are forcibly illustrated. Washington is not a place for dogmatism or assertion. The architecture of the Capital brings the past to life, and after all, architecture is the only historian. All is explained as we walk down the "Mall" from Washington Monument to the Capitol, with the effectiveness of department buildings, in the "middle distance," as the French say.

* * *

In the Senate Chamber there is a jarring realism in the small section occupied by the little group of sixteen Senators of the minority party, but we forget these current majorities, in our views of the city, and think only of the "great majority" of the departed. We think of the unity of our national history. You cannot read the inscriptions on the buildings without feeling the sentiment of continuity.

Washington is not remote, when it leads us to feel the long movement that ends in the modern life. More than any other place in the world, it makes tangible the inborn restlessness of human nature, and plainly tells us that the only unchanging thing about men, is their changing quality. Reform is inevitable, but the freakish crusaders and impetuous cranks are sooner or later merged with the practical politicians. Common sense wins in the end. There is something tangible in the dependent survival, through monumental architecture, of the three firm checks on misgovernment, the White House, the Capitol and that vast pile, covering acres, the new Supreme Court home.

To be sure, there is often an interlude of semi-comic relief at Washington, but it remains true, that eventually, someone talks sense, and things get done.